

3 Killed, 25 Injured In Beirut Bombing at Moslem Street Market

BEIRUT — An explosion at a West Beirut street market Thursday killed three persons and wounded at least 25, Beirut state radio said. Another radio station, the Christian-operated Voice of Lebanon, said four died and 30 were wounded.

"Many of the wounded are seriously injured," a police source said. "The market was crowded when the bomb went off." Police could not immediately confirm the number of dead or wounded.

The explosion occurred as garbage was being cleared from the market. The cars of vegetable sellers, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Police and soldiers shot into the air to clear traffic and keep crowds away from the market. Security sources said the reason for the explosion was not known.

The market is in the Moslem quarter of Basta and near the home of Shafiq al-Wazzan, a former prime minister who returned from abroad Wednesday.

The explosion followed the Lebanese cabinet's approval Wednesday of sending the army into the hills outside Beirut on Aug. 18 to try to prevent clashes between Druze Moslem and Christian Lebanese militias.

The move is the first step in extending Beirut's security plan outside the capital.

The Syrian-backed security pact, which went into effect July 4, stopped five months of heavy fighting in Beirut by deploying army units along the Green Line that divides Christian East and mainly Moslem West sections of the city.

Wednesday's agreement by the

cabinet, made up of representatives of the country's opposing factions, broke a weeklong deadlock over the mechanics of extending the treaty outside Beirut.

The Cabinet ordered Druze Moslem and Christian opponents to withdraw from areas of conflict in the Druze-dominated Chuf mountains before the army deployment.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said "it was decided to dismantle the confrontation lines as far as Alek," a Druze village 7 miles (11 kilometers) southeast of Beirut on the first mountain ridge above the city.

The cabinet also decided to ask the security forces to prepare a plan to open the highway linking Beirut to Syria, and the main coastal road to the Awali River in southern Lebanon, the front line for Israeli forces.

In another development, official sources said that Walid Jumblat, the Druze militia leader and a minister in the cabinet, proposed Wednesday that the government open talks with Shimon Peres, the Israeli Labor Party leader, if Mr. Peres becomes prime minister.

Mr. Jumblat, according to the sources, said arrangements could be made with "our friend Peres" as prime minister to deploy the Lebanese Army along the Israeli front in southern Lebanon.

There was no report of reaction to Mr. Jumblat's suggestion.

Mr. Karami has refused to negotiate directly with Israel about the estimated 10,000 soldiers who have occupied southern Lebanon since the 1982 invasion.

Khomeini Says Tehran Isn't Involved in Mining

TEHRAN — Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, responded Thursday to rumors that he was on his deathbed by delivering a speech during which he denied that Iran was behind the sowing of mines in the Red Sea.

Addressing Iranian leaders in a speech that lasted more than 30 minutes, he also said the army and Revolutionary Guards should keep out of politics.

Rumors that Ayatollah Khomeini, 84, had suffered strokes or become seriously ill began circulating among Iranian elites about two weeks ago.

The ayatollah said opponents outside of Iran were nursing useless hopes.

"The Islamic republic is not dependent on individuals," he said. "If you knew any better, you would not say so-and-so is dying or has lost his speech."

The address was delivered in a mosque near his home in north Tehran and broadcast on Tehran radio. It was his first major public speech since the beginning of July, though he appeared in a television film Tuesday.

Ayatollah Khomeini denied that Iran was involved in laying mines in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez.

The mines have damaged at least

13 ships in the past month. Diplomatic and shipping sources have speculated that they were planted in the area in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on ships serving Iranian ports.

Ayatollah Khomeini took exception to a commentary on Tehran radio, reprinted in some Tehran newspapers, that denied Iranian involvement in the action but apparently sympathized with it.

The ayatollah condemned air and sea piracy and mining and said the radio should not "scandalize" the government.

"How can we approve of something that is against the sentiment of the world, Islam and reason?" he said.

Mining was tantamount to destroying innocent people.

"How can Iran, Islam, the government or our parliament authorize this?" he said.

He said he wanted the Revolutionary Guards and army free of involvement in politics "because if political disputes begin to involve them, it is the end of them."

He implied that the Revolutionary Guards were involved in parliamentary by-elections, saying: "What have the Revolutionary Guards to do with the elections? This is not allowed for the Guards or the army. It keeps them from their duty."

U.S. View on Population

(Continued from Page 1) the rise in living standards historically associated with decline in fertility rates.

The policy challenges one of the conference's basic assumptions: that the current world population, emphasizing efforts to cut back population growth through government-initiated family planning, is correct and should simply be built upon to reflect advances in technology and changes in demographic patterns.

Buckley Speech Criticized

There was widespread condemnation among conference delegates of the Buckley speech, Reuters reported from Mexico City.

The U.S. stance "is likely to sabotage efforts to reduce fertility," said Eric Deskins, a member of the British Parliament. "I have found none except the Holy See prepared to back the idea."

The Soviet chief delegate, Alexei

funds from developing countries to industrialized nations far outweighed money spent on family planning.

"The U.S. says it is spending \$240 million this year on population control," he said, "but in the last three years some \$200 billion has flowed from Third World countries into the coffers of Western developed nations in net resources transfer."

Capitol Hill Opposition

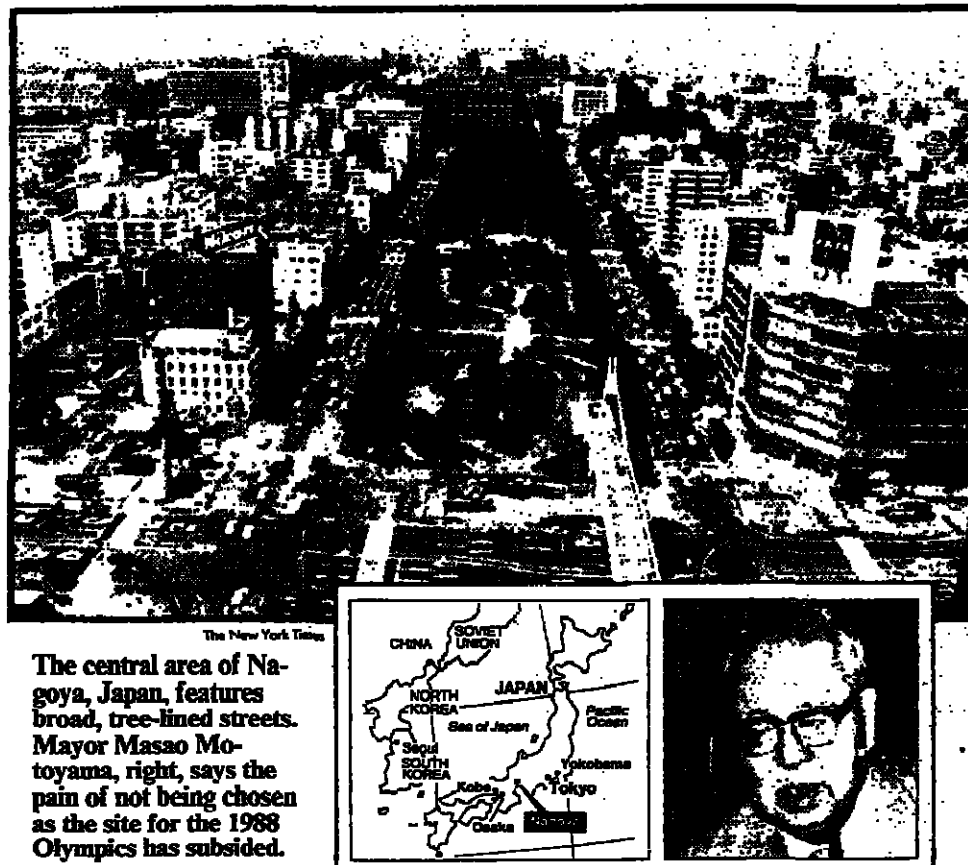
On Capitol Hill, there was sharp bipartisan opposition to the new international population policy. The Washington Post reported from Washington. Nearly 60 House members, including 11 Republicans, released a letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the new policy as likely to "increase unwanted pregnancies and abortions by reducing voluntary family planning efforts" and criticizing the policy as "radical and unsound."

But West German officials said that progress in these areas is considered less important than the need to enhance East-West cooperation through a visit by Mr. Honecker that minimizes potential disputes.

Soviet Questions Dialogue

U.S.-Soviet relations have deteriorated to such an extent that Moscow is questioning whether any form of arms dialogue is possible with Washington, according to a senior Kremlin official, Reuters reported Thursday from Moscow.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the Kremlin's international information department, said in the latest edition of Moscow News, an English-language publication aimed primarily at foreigners, that the



The central area of Nagoya, Japan, features broad, tree-lined streets. Mayor Masao Motoyama, right, says the pain of not being chosen as the site for the 1988 Olympics has subsided.

Japanese City That Came in Second Struggles With Olympic-Size Complex

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — The long banner draping the Mitsubishi Department Store in Nagoya says: "Stand Firm, Japan, at the Los Angeles Olympics."

The Olympic Games are everywhere, in offices and homes. National television broadcasts them 10 hours a day and many sets are always on.

But here in Nagoya, each spike on the volleyball court is a dagger in the municipal heart, a reminder of what might have been.

Nagoya thought it would be the next Los Angeles, playing host to the 1988 Summer Games and bringing attention, money and glamour to this stolid city of 2.1 million, Japan's fourth largest behind Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama.

But the International Olympic Committee awarded the Games to Seoul.

It had not occurred to anyone here that the city might lose.

New stadiums were on the drawing boards. Hotels were being built. People who would have prospered from the Olympics are mentioned. "I was sure I'd be studying English by now," said Motohiro Kagami, a cab driver.

Mayor Masao Motoyama acknowledges that the city went into shock but says the pain has subsided. After all, he pointed out, "the Olympics last only two weeks — a short period."

Some Nagoyans are glad they lost, relieved that their lives have been spared the disruption.

Yet others feel a lingering melancholy, a shadow on the municipal soul that is only beginning to fade. "The feeling of defeat may not be completely wiped away," a businessman said.

By many standards, Nagoya is one of Japan's more pleasant cities. Only Kobe has more parkland per person and only Yokohama has higher household income.

French Senate Rejects Amendment To Expand State Use of Referendum

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — The French Senate early Thursday rejected President Francois Mitterrand's proposal for a constitutional amendment that would expand the number of issues that could be put to a referendum.

The vote in the opposition-dominated body was 207-106, with one abstention. The Communists, who had abstained on a confidence motion two weeks ago, voted with the Socialists Thursday morning. The National Assembly, which is controlled by the Socialists, can still

force the issue by passing the amendment and sending it back to the Senate.

The proposed measure would allow the president to call referendums on questions affecting civil liberties. Under the language of the constitution, referendums are now permitted only on questions involving "the organization of public authorities."

The Senate is relatively powerless, and on most issues Mr. Mitterrand can govern through his majority in the directly elected National Assembly. But a referendum proposal needs Senate approval.

Genscher Expects 2 Germanys To Call for a Peace Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Genscher said that if the reunification-of-force declaration was embraced by other countries belonging to the rival blocs, it could provide "an important contribution to stability in Europe."

The pressures exerted by Moscow on Mr. Honecker recently may be too great to expect any serious concessions to improve further his contacts between the two Germanys, West German officials said.

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Shcharansky Said to Face Longer Term

Mother Says Conditions Worsen for Dissident

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The mother of Anatoli B. Shcharansky said Wednesday that he had been placed on a strict regimen at Chistopol Prison, a move she suspects portends an extension of his term there.

The woman, Ida P. Milgrom, said strict regimen meant that he could have only one visit a year instead of two and that his rations, exercise time and correspondence had been reduced.

Mrs. Milgrom spoke after returning from Chistopol, in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow, where she had gone in an effort to see her son and to seek reasons for the added punishment.

She said the warden told her that her son had been penalized for unspecified "violations" and for failing to "fulfill his norm" at his prison job of weaving metal baskets.

"The situation is most alarming," Mrs. Milgrom said. "It's obvious that they're preparing to extend his sentence."

Mr. Shcharansky, an activist in the Jewish emigration movement, was arrested in March 1977 on a series of charges and was sentenced in July 1978 to three years in prison followed by 10 in labor camps.

The charges were treason in the form of espionage, aiding an unidentified foreign country, believed to be the United States, in hostile activity against the Soviet Union; and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Mr. Shcharansky has steadfastly denied the charges. His case has been energetically pressed in the West by his wife, Avital Shcharansky.

Being sent to a prison in the Soviet Union is regarded as a stricter form of punishment than assignment to a labor camp. Instead of being transferred to a camp at the end of his prison term at Chistopol in 1981, he was sentenced to spend three more years there for "continuing to consider himself innocent" and for purportedly exerting a bad influence on fellow inmates.

His mother said the second three-year prison term was scheduled to end Oct. 26.

Mrs. Milgrom, 75, said she learned of the latest measures against her son when he wrote in June that she would not be allowed to visit him this summer.

In July, he wrote that he had been placed on the strict regimen, under which his calorie allotment is reduced, the daily one-hour exercise period is cut in half, and the monthly allowance of two rubles (\$2.50), which can be used for supplementary food, is canceled.

Arrests Reported in Moscow

Soviet authorities arrested 50 members of a peace group that has called for a U.S.-Soviet summit conference and told at least two of the pacifists that they would be sent to a psychiatric hospital, United Press International reported from Moscow.

The arrests came as the group arrived for a meeting Wednesday at an apartment in central Moscow, said Vladimir Brodsky, who was among those arrested. The organization, known as the Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., is said to have been a frequent target of police harassment.

Mr. Mitterrand's focus on the issue is seen as part of a broad effort to move toward the political center and ease the initiative from the center and right, which made major advances in June in elections for the European Parliament.

The opposition gained ground largely because of discontent over the economy. But it also used the theme of alleged governmental incursions on basic freedoms, focusing particularly on a Socialist bill that would have increased state control over private schools. After a march in Paris by about one million people opposed to the bill, Mr. Mitterrand withdrew it. However, he sought to put the opposition on the defensive by proposing the referendum on "public liberties."

The discussion of the referendum has also served to shift attention away from the issues of high unemployment and inflation. "The world has understood that the referendum was simply a diversion," Jean Lecanuet, a top opposition leader, charged during the debate.

Warsaw Frees KOR Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

government's charges in court or have the charges against him dropped.

The four KOR leaders were charged with plotting to overthrow Poland's socialist system by force, but their trial was adjourned last month, three days before the parliament approved the amnesty.

Two of the other KOR members, Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Romaszewski, have been released under the amnesty. The fourth, Henryk Wujec, remained in detention.

Mr. Kurov was a principal adviser to the Solidarity trade union, now disbanded by the government. He was among hundreds of union activists imprisoned following the imposition of martial law in December 1981. Although martial law has been repealed, some of its conditions remain.

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's security chief said Thursday that a combined army-navy operation in the north would be intensified to "break the back" of terrorism. The announcement came as separatist Tamils stepped up guerrilla attacks in the northern province of Jaffna.

Lalith Athulathududai, minister of national security, said the military operation began Saturday, after a guerrilla attack on a naval patrol boat, and would be combined with an extensive intelligence network being formed with the help of Israeli experts.

The security chief confirmed that agents of Israel's internal security service are in Sri Lanka. The Israeli government, in exchange,

has been allowed to set up an office in the U.S. Embassy here. The step is seen as a move by Israel to reestablish diplomatic relations, which Sri Lanka broke in 1970 because of its ties to Arab nations.

"We felt, faced with the situation in Jaffna, we had to get people experienced in this type of thing," the security minister said, referring to Israel's intelligence support.

"According to our people, they've never had such good training."

A senior Sri Lanka government source, who asked not to be identified, said the Israeli advisers included two intelligence experts and two bomb experts.

The purpose of the latest offensive by the Tamils, according to Mr. Athulathududai, is to provoke anti-Tamil rioting by majority Sinhalese in the south of Sri Lanka. Similar rioting left hundreds of per-

WORLD BRIEFS

Coalition Talks in Israel Hit a Snag

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israelis trying to form a coalition government ran into difficulties Thursday at talks about policy for occupied Arab territory and southern Lebanon, according to a Labor Party official. Discussing the talks with the governing Likud Party, Yossi Beilin, Labor spokesman, said: "Both sides presented their positions on foreign affairs, Lebanon and settlements. There were differences that could not be swept under the carpet."

Labor wants to avoid building settlements in or near Arab towns while Likud advocates increasing the Israeli presence throughout the disputed territories. In a move on Wednesday that has been widely interpreted as a slap at Labor, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's caretaker government authorized four Jewish families to move into a new settlement in the Arava town of Hebron on the West Bank.

U.S. House Votes Child-Support Bill

WASHINGTON — The House, in an election-year vote on a sensitive women's issue, has unanimously approved and sent to President Ronald Reagan legislation to enforce the collection of child-support payments. Sponsors said the legislation approved Wednesday put the federal government on record as no longer tolerating a system that allows millions of women to be denied the child-support payments to which they were legally entitled. The Reagan administration has indicated it supports the bill.

Among other points, it would require states to begin withholding child support from the paycheck of a parent who was more than a month delinquent once the parent entitled to the payment demonstrated to a court that no payment had been received.

Hatfield Faces Federal Investigation

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Justice Department has decided to investigate Senator Mark Hatfield's help to a Greek entrepreneur who paid the senator's wife \$40,000, department officials said Wednesday. Mr. Hatfield, a Republican from Oregon, has said that his wife, Antoinette, a real estate agent, received \$40,000 from Basil A. Tsakos in appreciation for her finding him an apartment in Washington and for her help in supervising its renovation. At the same time, Mr. Hatfield gave support to Mr. Tsakos's efforts to build an oil pipeline across Africa. In a brief statement Wednesday, Mr. Hatfield said his wife's business dealings and his senatorial activities were completely separate.

U.S. Immigration Bill Is Criticized

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration has raised a new objection to the House version of a comprehensive immigration bill, saying it goes too far in protecting the rights of legal aliens and Hispanic workers.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Wyoming Republican who is the chief sponsor of the Senate bill, said Monday that Attorney General William French Smith had objected to a provision of the House bill that would for the first time prohibit employers from discriminating against legal aliens in the hiring or recruitment of workers. Hispanic groups contend that such discrimination is likely to arise from another section of the bill that forbids employers to hire illegal aliens.

William Bradford Huelskamp, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the provision "charts an unprecedented course in civil rights law. Further, he said, 'It is understandable that some private employers might prefer to provide employment for United States citizens rather than to citizens of other countries who come here to work.'"

Paris Orders Extradition of 4 Basques

PARIS (NYT) — A French court ruled Thursday that four Basque separatists should be extradited to Spain on murder and assault charges. An appeal is planned, according to a lawyer for the four: Jose Migre Galdos Omezc, Jose Carlos Garcia Ramirez, Angel Castillos Alenda and Francisco Albeidi Beristain.

The court decision came as Basque groups continued a campaign of violence against French targets to protest cooperation with Spanish authorities in their efforts to round up guerrillas.

Bombs went off at two showrooms of the French car company Citroen in San Sebastian, Spain, on Thursday. The day before an explosion seriously damaged a tourist office in the French resort town of St. Jean de Luz, near the Spanish border.

U.S. Aide Reports Ugandan Killings

WASHINGTON (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, calling Uganda one of the most serious human rights problems in the world, Thursday supported press reports of large-scale forced starvation, and civilian massacres by the Ugandan Army in recent months, but played down the role of the government in the human rights violations.

Under congressional questioning, Mr. Abrams confirmed reports that between 100,000 to 200,000 Ugandans have died in the last three years in the Luvuvu triangle, north of the capital of Kampala. He said the abuses under President Milton Obote could not be compared to the atrocities during the eight-year rule of Idi Amin.

Testifying before a House subcommittee, Mr. Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said the situation did not appear to be a result of a direct government order to kill civilians but rather "a situation where the government says 'go and combat the guerrillas' and then the army takes it as a license to act against civilians."

Soviet Grounds Supersonic TU-144

MOSCOW (NYT) — The Soviet Union's supersonic jet airliner, which began passenger service six and a half years ago, has been grounded, Soviet officials have confirmed.

A senior official of the Soviet airline Aeroflot said Thursday that development and operations of the TU-144 had been abandoned "for the present."

"We are simply not prepared to use an aircraft that has proven inefficient," Nikolai Polyuchanik, head of Aeroflot's international traffic division, said at a news conference.

The TU-144 has been troubled from the early days of its development. Its inauguration was delayed by problems, including a crash at the 1971 Paris air show that killed 13 persons. Following its entry into service, crash in late 1978 reportedly killed two persons.

For the Record

Colombia's M-19 rebel group and the government plan to sign a truce Sunday, guerrilla and Colombian Embassy spokesmen said Thursday in Madrid.

Leaders of 1,600 local employees at U.S. bases in Greece have formally suspended a six-week strike, trade union sources said Thursday. Most workers returned to their jobs 10 days ago.

Colonel Moasser Qudhafi, the Libyan leader, met Wednesday in Tripoli with General Ognik Yul, chief of the North Korean Army, to discuss the Libyan press agency reported.

The Soviet Union announced Thursday it had completed missile tests in the Pacific in one day and was resuming ship and air routes to the test area Friday. The test period had been scheduled to continue until Aug. 18.

A 25-year-old Soviet officer defected Thursday to Sweden, the police said, by crossing the Baltic Sea in a rubber boat in a 16-hour voyage. China announced Thursday that it has invited Queen Elizabeth II to visit the country. It would be the first trip by a British monarch to Communist nation.

Police in Manila turned back two columns of anti-government demonstrators heading for the U.S. Embassy on Thursday.

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سكربتات الدراما



Government troops on patrol in the El Salvador jungle. U.S. officials say they have new evidence that guerrillas are being supplied by Communist countries that send arms and equipment into the country through Nicaragua.

U.S. Shows Evidence of Nicaragua Arms Traffic

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Government officials have made public evidence that they say supports charges that guerrillas in El Salvador get most of their weapons, ammunition and equipment from Communist nations that funnel it through Nicaragua.

General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, said Wednesday that the evidence showed that El Salvador was "the victim of a pernicious form of aggression by Nicaragua."

General Gorman said that, given the level of Communist backing for the rebels, the Salvadoran government "cannot long endure" without adequate U.S. aid.

The guerrillas in El Salvador have claimed they either capture most of their weapons or buy them on the black market.

The briefing leaned heavily on a number of recent incidents in which U.S. AC-130 reconnaissance

aircraft sighted warships or shipping boats apparently discharging cargo into smaller boats near the El Salvador coast. The smaller boats then landed on the beach.

In one case, television tape showed what seemed to be pack animals being led into the coastal forest.

The AC-130s are equipped with cameras that can detect fast infrared heat given off by human beings and animals. They also have low-light television cameras and night vision scopes.

General Gorman said that in at least one incident, a Salvadoran Army unit captured a number of weapons at a guerrilla base near where the beach landings had taken place. He cited captured maps that appeared to mark transport routes.

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Managua Gives Details On Suspect in Drug Case

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
MANAGUA — Frederico Vaughan, named in a U.S. indictment as a Nicaraguan official involved in drug smuggling, worked briefly for the Interior Ministry here in the "services area," but has not been employed by the government for the past two years, according to a spokesman.

The statement Wednesday was the first official Nicaraguan response that directly addressed accusations by the Reagan administration that Mr. Vaughan was guilty of charges brought July 27 in a Miami court and was working on behalf of high officials of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Sandinista officials have brushed aside the charges as part of a Reagan administration effort to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution. They have said that they were not acquainted with Mr. Vaughan, who was described in a Miami court document as an aide to Interior Minister Tomas Borge and as the principal link between Sandinista

leaders and an international drug ring.

U.S. officials in Washington have said the CIA had information linking Mr. Borge and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega to the ring.

A federal grand jury in Miami indicted 11 persons, including Mr. Vaughan, on cocaine-smuggling charges July 27.

Court documents identified Mr. Vaughan as a Borge aide and said he and a colleague received \$15 million from the Sandinistas for providing "secure facilities" in Nicaragua for a plane that ferried 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) of cocaine from Colombia to Nicaragua with the intention of shipping it to southern Florida.

Lieutenant Miguel Necochea, the Interior Ministry's chief of public relations, said Wednesday that Mr. Vaughan had not worked for the ministry or for Mr. Borge for the past two years.

He previously worked for "about nine months" in the "services area" for a center that manufactures uniforms and boots for ministry personnel, the lieutenant said.

Panel Pessimistic On Coping With Nuclear 'Pulse'

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A scientific panel has questioned the military's method of shielding electrical equipment against the vast pulse of electromagnetic energy that could follow a high-altitude nuclear blast.

The report, prepared by a panel from the National Research Council, was made available Tuesday. It was commissioned by the Defense Nuclear Agency in the Pentagon.

The report noted that when a high-altitude nuclear test occurred 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) from Hawaii in July 1962, it disrupted street lights and set off burglar alarms. The panel said a large pulse could knock out the "nervous system" of the U.S. military command system, could fire missiles involuntarily and could throw military and civilian computer systems into chaos.

The panel said that because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has conducted atmospheric nuclear tests since 1963, the effect of such surges has been clouded in uncertainty.

The panel said there was "concern over the reliability" of methods being used to shield equipment.

It said the best method was to design complete systems — called shells, to protect entire devices. The military now relies on a system of selective shielding, which uses insulators and filters to protect individual components.

U.S. Tax Increase Is Considered Certain

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The real issue dividing President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale is not whether to raise taxes to curb the government's budget deficits, but whose taxes to raise and how to raise them.

According to sources in the respective camps, neither candidate has faced up to the magnitude of the deficit problem. Once they do, a Mondale administration would likely seek to raise more in income taxes than the Democratic candidate has proposed publicly, possibly with a multiyear surtax.

By contrast, in a second term, Mr. Reagan would probably ask Congress to enact a tax on the income that people actually spent, possibly a national sales tax.

"Yes, there are going to be tax increases next year," an upper-level administration economist predicted. "The Treasury will keep up its language of just reforming the system, but clearly, there's no way out of this problem without tax increases."

So far, neither candidate is believed to have settled on a specific proposal, and indeed the president disavows any intent to raise taxes.

But with the Congressional Budget Office reporting again that, unless something more is done, budget deficits will rise year by year, the candidates have begun considering new methods of deficit reduction.

Mr. Mondale's people say he would protect the "progressive" thrust of federal tax policy, the proposition that the well-off be taxed a higher proportion of their incomes than the poor. By contrast, the tax administration is considering, on what people spend, would make federal taxes less progressive.

Mr. Mondale, in defiance of the laws of winning elections, has openly declared that he would raise taxes. Initially, his proposal was confined to people with incomes of \$60,000 or more.

But his advisers are telling him that, to have any sizable impact on the deficits, he would have to seek increases from the vast middle class, people with incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000, not just the upper-income group. That is a lot of voters, well over half the households in the nation.

Mr. Reagan repeats that he would not raise personal income taxes, and his economists say he means it. So far, Mr. Reagan's only public commitment is to propose a simplified tax system soon after the election. A Treasury study under way includes consideration of a modified "flat tax" that would establish several tax rates, all well below current individual tax rates and staggered to retain some of the progressivity of the current system.

To simplify the income tax, many deductions, tax credits and exclusions would be dropped. That would expand the pool of taxable income, offsetting, more or less, the rate cuts. The Treasury has promised to make the change "revenue neutral."

Some Republicans predict that Mr. Reagan, after re-election, would try to combine tax simplification with a national sales tax.

Norman B. Ture, a consultant who was undersecretary of the Treasury for tax policy early in the Reagan administration, said a national sales tax would work like a state sales tax. It could be any amount from 1 to 4 percent, he said.

A Treasury aide said it could be as high as 10 percent. With a rate

that high, he said, the U.S. government would become the sole collector of sales taxes, collecting all the current state sales taxes along with its new levy and then reimbursing the states they share.

The Treasury has also been examining two variations. One would be a value-added tax, similar to those imposed by most European governments. As a product moved from raw material to the store shelf, each producer would charge the tax to his customer.

Another type of consumption tax would be a levy on that part of take-home income that is spent. The law would permit a deduction for everything saved and invested, so an income tax would fall only on what income earners spent.

Like the Reagan administration, the Mondale staff is weighing a modified flat tax that would be revenue-neutral. However, said George L. Perry, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution research organization and a top adviser to Mr. Mondale, a Democratic administration might consider combining tax-reform legislation with other measures to raise taxes.

Mr. Mondale has proposed to eliminate the third year of the Reagan tax cuts on incomes of more than \$60,000, representing an increase for taxpayers affected of 10 percent. He also has proposed a surtax of 10 percent on the tax liability of people who earn more than \$100,000 and a 15 percent minimum tax on corporate profits.

Bush Says He, Reagan Agree on Taxes

Washington Post Service
DENVER — Vice President George Bush has moved to end a dispute over President Ronald Reagan's tax policy by declaring that he and the president have no differences on the issue and by vowing to say nothing more about it except to endorse the president.

"Anytime I try to clarify something, a group of people jump out and say there are differences," Mr. Bush said Wednesday. "There are not differences. The president knows there are not differences."

Mr. Bush spoke out after news reports detailed distinctions between Mr. Reagan's assertion this week that he had no plans to raise taxes and Mr. Bush's statement earlier that the president would keep his options open in the event of an economic emergency.

The vice president said Wednesday that he would no longer discuss taxes.

Mondale Stands by Pledge to Reform, Purge U.S. Civil Rights Commission

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina — Walter F. Mondale has promised to "restructure" the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, saying again that he would dismiss all appointees named to the panel by President Ronald Reagan.

Aides to Mr. Mondale said in Washington Tuesday that the Democratic presidential nominee would back away from the pledge because the law made the dismissals all but impossible. On Wednesday, Mr. Mondale indicated that, if elected, he would seek to change the law.

Referring to the Reagan-appointed members of the eight-member commission, Mr. Mondale said, "I will do everything I can to fire them." "I want to restructure the commission so that it speaks independently again," Mr. Mondale said at a news conference.

"It is partly who's there but it is also partly the structure," Mr. Mondale said. "It has been converted from what it was for over 30 years, a commission that literally spoke with respect because it was seen as bipartisan and beyond the reach of presidents, and thus could speak independent of the political compulsions of the White House, into an institution that's basically a front office for the White House."

Asked if he would seek to fulfill his oft-stated campaign promise to overhaul the commission and "fire everybody they've hired and hire everybody they've fired," Mr. Mondale said: "That's exactly my objective."

Mr. Mondale repeated his promise after The New York Times published an article suggesting that he was backing away from a pledge to dismiss all Reagan appointees because the law made it difficult to do so.

Commission members have criticized Mr. Mondale for his statements about the panel in recent months, saying they "do not show a respect for the independence of this body."

A 1983 law reconstituting the commission said members could be removed by the president "only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Last October, before the law was passed, Mr. Reagan dismissed three commission members who had criticized his civil rights policy. Two of them were reappointed by Congress as part of a compromise ending a long-running conflict with the White House over the panel's independence.

Under the new law, Congress appoints half the commissioners and the president appoints half to fixed terms.

Mr. Mondale said he hoped to change the commission "within the law." Otherwise he would seek to "change the law."

Mr. Mondale began his campaign day with a "unity breakfast" attended by supporters of two of his former rivals, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Gary Hart.

He later visited a farmers' market near the center of Asheville, where he told an enthusiastic crowd of several thousand people that the federal deficit was "probably the worst thing happening to rural America."

Turner Stumbles, Trails in Canadian Surveys

By James Rusk
Washington Post Service
OTTAWA — With less than four weeks remaining before Canada's general election, the Liberal Party is sinking in the polls and Prime Minister John N. Turner is being described as his own worst enemy on the campaign trail.

When Mr. Turner assumed the Liberal Party leadership in June, his party was ahead of the Conservatives by 10 to 11 percentage points in the polls. As the Sept. 4 vote nears, a poll shows the Conservatives ahead by 9 points.

Apparently feeling that his party's problems were at least in part the fault of an inept campaign team, Mr. Turner last weekend replaced a longtime friend as campaign manager with a party veteran responsible for the last two winning campaigns of his predecessor, Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

But if the campaign was struggling, so was the man the Liberals had expected would make Canadians forget their complaints about Mr. Trudeau.

Mr. Turner's campaign performances were so bad that some of the press had started to label him "Ted Baxter with an MBA," an unflattering comparison to the pompous, white-haired newscaster on the Mary Tyler Moore television show.

From perceived affronts to the women's movement to embarrassing misstatements of positions taken by his Conservative opponent, Brian Mulroney, Mr. Turner sometimes has appeared to be his own worst enemy.

His campaign performances are often wooden, in contrast to Mr. Mulroney, who is so smooth that he is criticized for it occasionally. Mr. Turner still appears ill at ease on a platform after an eight-year recess from politics.

He has found it hard to shake off the record of more than two decades of Liberal rule in Canada even though he says in every speech that his reappearance on the political scene is a sign of change for the

Ministry Represents 2d Career For Growing Number in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
celibacy. Father Pierce said that about 25 percent of second-career priests had been married and that 10 to 15 percent had had amulets.

He said it was the most difficult issue he had to confront.

The Reverend W. Don Bessford, who graduated from Holy Apostles in 1982 and is now associate pastor at St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church, a blue-collar, Hispanic parish, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, spent 15 years in various jobs in California and Washington before entering a seminary when he was 38.

In 1974, he abandoned an acting career and decided to become a hospital administrator. Working in a Lutheran nursing home in Washington, Father Bessford said, he met religious people for the first time in years and began to question his own faith. He started to take instructions from a Catholic priest.

For Protestants, who often have

Stillborn Panda Was Infected

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A giant panda cub stillborn at the National Zoo late Sunday probably died of a bacteria that it got from its mother, Ling-Ling, zoo officials said Wednesday.

CHAT AT CHARTER RATES

| | |
|----------|-------|
| LONDON | 3,50 |
| NEW YORK | 10,50 |
| TOKYO | 27,00 |

TAKE THE PHONE

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Forgery as Foreign Policy

"Olympic Games for Humans, Not Apes" was the heading on letters mailed from the suburbs of Washington to 20 African and Asian Olympic committees in early July. Supposedly written by the Klu Klux Klan, this hate mail threatened violence against nonwhite athletes at the Los Angeles Games, the kind of violence that the Russians said the kind of violence that they were organizing their boycott. The FBI, however, is now satisfied that the hate mail was actually produced by the KGB and probably mailed by Soviet Embassy personnel. The Russians, and all the world, ought to be on notice that this was no mere sly trick against America. It was a malign insult to an international festival of sport, and to all the participating nations. In a time of rampant terrorism, it was also a spiteful incitement and a calculated effort to complicate the security arrangements and life of the athletes in Los Angeles. The Russians can be forgiven for inventing a false pretext for their own absence, but not for such a vicious fabrication.

Are we sure? Attorney General William French Smith and FBI Director William Web-

ster say they are. The Klan denies writing the hate letters and had no conceivable motive for undermining the Olympics. Tass, which has abundant reason to cover up, dismisses the accusation as "delirious myths."

This is hardly the first time the KGB has been convincingly accused of faking letters supposedly written by Americans.

Tass's other "news" dispatches about the Olympics betray the official Soviet purpose well enough. Day after day, it has been lying about conditions at the games to justify the boycott to an obviously unreconciled Soviet public: "There is an epidemic of thefts in Los Angeles, where Olympic ideals have been subordinated to business, where bandits shoot at Olympic buses and one feels as if in prison."

The FBI's evidence of the Soviet fabrication is being withheld because disclosure, it is said, might help the KGB improve upon future forgeries. But more of this story should be told. Such a false warning of terrorism is barely indistinguishable from an act of terrorism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Some Debtors Are Solvent

Foreign debts threaten the stability of a number of developing countries, but by no means of a majority of them. The countries that are coping routinely with their debts and see no risk of collapsing under them are more typical of the Third World. The scale of some of the Latin American debts has generated sweeping proposals for global renegotiation and general reform of the international financial system. Before you join that crusade, you might want to consider the long list of countries that are not in trouble.

South Korea, to take a conspicuous example, owes as much money as Argentina does, but it does not go through near-defaults and last-minute rescues as each quarterly payment comes due. Its ability to pay is not a topic of constant anxious speculation among other governments. One reason is that the South Korean government moved rapidly and decisively in 1980, when the price of oil soared, to adjust to that new reality. The generals then running Argentina did not. Instead, as the costs of delay mounted, they turned their attention to the Falkland Islands.

Fast reactions make a difference. Indonesia is, like Mexico, a major exporter of oil. When the price of oil started to drop in 1981, Indonesia promptly shifted policy in response. Mexico, approaching a presidential election, did not — chiefly because the incumbent wanted to step off the stage in a blaze of prosperity and leave the consequences to his successor. He didn't quite make it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Iran: Waiting Helplessly?

The Iranian opposition has proved itself incapable of uniting. It is in effect reduced to impotence by a ruthless, bloody repression. Thus it puts all its hope in the disappearance of Imam Khomeini, reckoning that it will then have an open road back to power. But this presupposes that the imam's real heirs — the religious factions that share power in Tehran at present — will be unable to agree when their leader is gone, and will relax their police-state grip on the country. That is not at all certain.

—Jean Guery in Le Monde (Paris)

Hong Kong and the U.S. Navy

The current visit of units of the Seventh Fleet will be warmly welcomed by local traders, but, compared to the thousands of dollars they spend, their presence in our harbor is of infinitely greater value. Uncle Sam is often taken for granted but rarely loved on this side of the Pacific. Yet Asians would probably agree that we cannot do without him either as a trader, a businessman, a financier or a policeman. For this is an era when big power rivalry has never been more intense.

A number of Asian territories are threatened from outside or inside. The Americans remain a potent if indirect element in the equation of security that China will inherit when it takes back Hong Kong. Beijing can undoubtedly provide protection on the ground (but) is no match for Soviet sea power, which is steadily increasing in this part of the world. If Hong Kong is to continue to be a major trading, business and financial center, the safety of the sea-lanes cannot be overlooked.

—South China Daily Mail (Hong Kong)

Nicaragua: Concessions, Please

The political campaign preceding November's elections in Nicaragua took a disappointing turn when one of the most respected leaders in the country, Arturo Cruz, refused to run for president against the favored Sandinist candidate. If the Sandinists are as confident of victory in November as they claim, they should not be afraid to offer Mr. Cruz concessions so that he will stay in the electoral process. His two principal demands are not unreasonable — a lifting of press censorship, and amnesty for "contras" willing to lay down arms. One of the key reasons why the Sandinists agreed to hold elections was to give their government international legitimacy. Even if they win the elections, as they seem likely to do, their claims to legitimacy will be tainted as long as opposition leaders like Mr. Cruz are not allowed to campaign fully and freely.

—The Los Angeles Times

Just One Party for Zimbabwe?

Zimbabwe appears firmly set on a path followed by nearly every country in Africa, with generally disquieting results. A single-party system may well have some theoretical merit. It is primarily intended to combat tribalism, the single most divisive and damaging factor in the continent's politics, and to give countries created by arbitrary colonial boundaries a heightened sense of national identity and purpose. But the weaknesses have become overwhelmingly apparent in practice.

In most one-party states, Parliament has become not a forum for debate but a rubber stamp. The press is usually under firm control, faithfully reflecting the ruling party's line. The police and army are used to enforce authoritarian measures, trade unions lose their independence and the head of state becomes a cult figure. [Prime Minister Mugabe] should give himself more time to reflect on the consequences of this system for other African countries, and for the flows of foreign investment and expertise which Zimbabwe badly needs.

—The Financial Times (London)

FROM OUR AUG. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Parisians Suffer in the Heat
PARIS — If Lieutenant Shackleton or Commander Peary needs any encouragement in his determination to find a Pole, he should have been in Paris [Aug. 9]. Parisians would have exchanged places with the residents of either of the two remote points — if any such residents there may be. A certain substantive of four letters describes the day, and the first letter is "H." But don't be frightened — the word is "Heat." All of this being true, everybody who could arrange it betook himself out of doors, with an awning over his head and a concoction with a chunk of ice and a straw in it in front of him. Everybody sweated or boiled, or both. Conditions might have been worse. One might have been in New York.

1934: And Now the Bones of Giants?

CALCUTTA — A discovery calculated to set the scientific world agog has been reported on a river bank in a village in the Daihya estate, near Jubbulpore. Farmers, noticing part of a skeleton protruding above the surface, dug it up. The remains, resembling those of a human being, measured 31½ feet, the legs alone measuring 10 feet. The fact that in primeval times there were races of giants is a commonplace of legend and mythology. The Bible has references to Anakim, and Homer speaks of the Cyclops and wild tribes of the giants. Various cities have preserved legends of giants, such as London's Gog and Magog, Antwerp had Antigonous, credited with a height of 40 feet, and Douai had a giant 22 feet high.



When Bad Judgment Unleashes the Weapons

The Great War: Just a Misunderstanding

By Steven E. Miller

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — World War I began 70 years ago, with Austria-Hungary's July 28 declaration of war on Serbia; by Aug. 3, Germany was invading Belgium. The disaster of 1914 continues to haunt us.

It does so not only because the costs were so disproportionate to any reasonable ends but also because the statesmen of Europe seem to have stumbled into the war. In the nuclear age this today is far from reassuring, for similar stumbling today could bring thermonuclear holocaust.

It is then with more than casual interest that we ask: How was it that the states of Europe brought

The superpowers' fear of a nuclear knockout punch could make crises between them as dangerous as the crisis of 1914.

such tragedy on themselves? Much of the blame must be attributed to three fatal miscalculations.

First, Austria, Germany and Russia believed that war was necessary to preserve and enhance prestige and power, just as today the superpowers seem to believe that confrontation is necessary to stave off decline. Austria felt it must crush Serbia's challenge to its influence in the Balkans. Russia thought it must prevent the expansion of Austrian influence there. And Germany worried that the growing power of Russia would soon encroach their own. The alternative to war, each country feared, was a decline in international position.

But the war did not strengthen these states; it destroyed them. It brought revolution to Germany

and Russia and disintegration to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In retrospect, we can see that these governments pursued a suicidal course in the name of bolstering their power. It is hard to believe that a diplomatic settlement would have led to worse fates than those that befell these states.

Second, most statesmen and soldiers in Europe were convinced that the war would be quick and decisive, just as many today seem to believe that nuclear war could be limited and controlled. Germany's famous Schlieffen Plan for the pursuit of the war allowed six weeks for the defeat of France, and none of the war plans looked beyond a few months. Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany thought his troops would be home before the leaves fell that autumn. For many, the relevant example was Germany's swift victory in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. The protracted bloodletting of the American Civil War was neglected. Many people believed that modern economies were so complex and interconnected that long wars had become impossible.

The expectation of short war led to a vast underestimation of the cost and duration of the conflict. This was a fatal error, for surely none of the governments would have behaved as they did if they had sensed the nightmare of slaughter and stalemate ahead. It was the vision of a war limited in time and relatively cheap in lives and treasure that made the decision to go to war seem reasonable. But in any case the statesmen of Europe could not stop what they had started, and their nations paid a huge blood price for the miscalculation. If "limited nuclear war" occurred today, the price of that error would be incalculably higher.

Third, most decision-makers, who believed strongly in offensive military doctrines, thought

there was great advantage in striking first and great danger in not doing so. One could not afford to let an adversary mobilize first because he might be able to land a knockout punch before one's own forces were ready. Today, the superpowers' fear of a nuclear knockout punch could make crises between them as dangerous as the crisis of 1914.

In 1914, the fear of a pre-emptive punch was completely at odds with prevailing military technology and was soon proved to be wrong. Yet it explains why Europe's statesmen felt such acute pressure in the crisis that preceded the outbreak of war, why the subsequent race to mobilize took place and why, once mobilization had occurred, there was an intense instinct to initiate war quickly in the hope of being the one to strike the decisive first blow. Once the crisis became severe and the mobilization began, diplomacy gave way to war plans. Diplomats were supplanted by generals and time that might have been spent finding a settlement became too precious to waste on negotiation.

These three miscalculations contributed to the outbreak of a war whose senseless slaughter is difficult to comprehend even at a distance of seven decades. Today, when we hear arguments that American credibility requires confrontation rather than diplomacy, that nuclear war may be limited and its damage minimized by defensive measures, that deterrence requires offensive nuclear counterforce doctrines, we should recall the consequences of arguments in 1914. Shouldn't we wonder which of our views might turn out to be the fatal miscalculations of the nuclear age?

However difficult it may be to find lessons in remembrance, it is more dangerous to forget.

The writer teaches defense studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Southeast Asia: Much Might Have Been Averted

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz has urged Southeast Asian leaders to adopt a "constructive" attitude toward China, saying that it is important to have a "good working relationship" with Beijing. This sounds incredible to a veteran of the region like myself, whose memory reaches back to a generation ago when U.S. officials were exhorting Southeast Asian nations to stand together in opposition to the menace of Chinese communism.

Mr. Shultz is correct when he points out that China is a reality that

cannot be ignored, and that its neighbors ought to accommodate to its existence. My only reservation is that the United States did not acknowledge that fact a long time ago. It is horrendous to think of the lives that were lost and the devastation caused because opportunities to come to terms with the Chinese were squandered over and over again.

In the period immediately after World War II, Mao Zedong indicated that he would like to visit the United States, but his request was spurned.

The assumption in Washington in those days was that Mao and his comrades were puppets of the Soviet Union, and Communists everywhere were supposed to be. Nothing was further from the truth.

The Chinese and Soviet Communists have been squabbling since the 1920s, when the Kremlin decided to put its money on Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist leader and Mao's chief enemy. The Soviet ambassador was the last diplomat to leave Nanking, the Nationalist capital, when Mao conquered China.

America might have established formal ties with the Chinese Communists before the Korean War started in June 1950. But that conflict was a major turning point — again, because of misguided assumptions.

The Truman administration automatically concluded that the Chinese Communists were behind the North Korean invaders. Recent evidence suggests that it was the other way around: The North Koreans initiated the war with the acquiescence of the Russians, while the Chinese Communists, who had only recently seized power, feared a conflict that might jeopardize their fragile authority.

China did enter the war, but only after Zhou Enlai had warned the United States that crossing the 38th parallel would be considered a threat to Chinese security. The Chinese suffered terrible casualties in the war, which cost 34,000 American lives.

In Southeast Asia, it was assumed that the Communist-led Vietnamese nationalists fighting France in the early 1950s were Chinese surrogates. Again the assessment was wrong. At the Geneva conference which ended

the French war in 1954, the Chinese Communists effectively double-crossed their Vietnamese comrades by compelling them to accept a divided Vietnam. The Chinese even tried to make the partition permanent.

Not long afterward, when the United States escalated its intervention in Vietnam, the commitment was explained in terms of blocking Chinese Communist expansion. Nearly 60,000 Americans died in the effort to fulfill that illusory goal.

The United States sought to mobilize the Southeast Asian countries in a united resistance against the Vietnamese Communists. It contended that they would topple like dominoes

if communism triumphed. But nothing of the sort occurred. Southeast Asia, apart from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, has thrived.

Because of geographical proximity, the Thai see the Vietnamese as a threat, and they have corded up to China. Indonesia, by contrast, is not worried by Vietnam but has concerns about China because of a large overseas Chinese population. Above all, the Southeast Asians perceive their region to be an arena of rivalry between China and the Soviet Union.

The tragic irony is that much of the turmoil in Southeast Asia could probably have been avoided if America had understood the ties between China and its neighbors long ago.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

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Sacrosanct 'Hard Work' Is for Poles, Not People

By Edward Handman

NEW YORK — There's something I don't understand about the presidential campaign. As it starts up, what's the one thing that both parties are stressing above all else? Hard work. Haven't the polls seen the people lining up around the block to buy lottery tickets in the hope that someday they won't have to work?

I've never met anyone who likes hard work. Not as a steady diet, and not as a way to make a living. Yet the candidates of both parties are jockeying for the high ground that values hard work above all.

They all seem to associate hard work with their mothers, as in: "My mother always worked hard. She washed clothes by hand late at night. She scrubbed floors, cooked and served all the meals. She would have loved it if my father could have afforded a maid."

I remember my father getting up in the dark to head for the subway and his job in a factory downtown. He was flustered from standing all day; it was a treat for him to have one of the kids skin the calves on his feet with a razor.

I never heard him cheer about hard work. I know he certainly didn't look forward to it the way he did his Saturday night pinocchio and sleeping late on Sunday.

Avoiding hard work is what America has been all about for decades. Washing machines, dryers, remote-control toasters, microwave ovens, power steering, blenders, frozen foods, instant coffee — if it's "easy-to-use," "quick," "convenient" and "instant," it helped make America what it is today.

Have you ever seen a television commercial that promised a product to make your life harder? But the people who lead the nation, or who want to lead, seem to have been convinced by all the experts around them that hard work will sell with the American people.

Maybe there's a link between

this kind of thinking and the fact that we don't manufacture those easy-to-use appliances any more: we buy them from the Japanese. In a father-and-son talk on the value of hard work, my son pointed out that people value hard work the most when it's done by others.

Maybe that's what is happening to the corporate minds who do their hard work in Lear jets, limousines and luxury suites. Maybe they think everybody enjoys hard work the way they do, and maybe that's what has made it easy for those fun-loving Japanese manufacturers to knock them off.

There are signs that the resistance to hard work is broad-based. Look at Social Security, the political issue that generates the most consistent and vocal response. What's that all about? It's about quitting work and taking it easy.

Old people will change into job seekers to get at any candidate who threatens to cut their pensions and make them go back to work.

I know how tough it is to be the polls and the experts, but here's a suggestion to the presidential candidates: Before it's too late, try out a different theme. Maybe some rainy night, in front of a small crowd, in an out of the way place with no reporters present, slip this in: "Listen, I know how hard you work. Elect me and you'll have it easier. When I'm in office, you won't have to work so hard."

Geraldine Ferraro's mother has become part of the campaign. She's in the media. The candidates might ask her how she enjoyed all her hard work and whether she didn't enjoy it better when Gerry started paying the bills and she quit work.

The writer, director of public relations for a branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, contributed this to The New York Times.

How Israel Can Whip The Enemy

By William Safire

TEL AVIV — A nation that has successfully defended itself against all aggressors now finds its survival threatened by a fifth column within its borders: runaway inflation. President Chaim Herzog, in calling for the formation of a national unity government, recognized "an economic situation that may well be the most dangerous and difficult this state has ever known." The economy's early warning system failed because of a system of automatic increases in wages and the value of savings. Consumers could not feel the pain, so nothing was done about the disease. Israel's economic prosperity as Israel edged toward bankruptcy. The worm in the household, goes a Tel Aviv saying, thanks the rodent for its feast.

The underlying reason for an inflation spiraling past 400 percent are not only the burdens of caring for immigrants, or the one-third of the budget required for defense. The central reason is that socialism stifles enterprise. Government cannot create wealth or decree prosperity. Israel needs the same strong medicine that the United States requires to stop inflation: a curative recession.

But a recession cannot be the answer, say nervous politicians, because Israel has a special circumstance that cannot abide unemployment. Jobs must be found for immigrants or the Law of Return loses its meaning. If people are thrown out of work, they will emigrate to more prosperous lands, and, as an economist put it candidly, "We need the Jews."

Understandable but wrong. An artificial system of make-work is doomed, as Israel is now discovering. Only a solidly based, free-enterprise prosperity can attract immigration in the long run. A handout system puts it this way: "We already have an army of unemployed, but they are demanding salaries."

What should Israel do to avert disaster? The temptation will be to appoint an economic czar who will announce a wage-price freeze and issue emergency edicts favoring high-tech industry. That would be dramatic but would compound the basic difficulty. Israel needs less government meddling in the economy, not more.

Here is the way out:

• End inflation now. People will compensate by using the dollar as a guide to value, the way money does now. A finance minister was first last year suggesting formal dollarization, but the government must now discipline itself by tying the shekel to a stable currency. (Local joke: "What's so stable about the dollar? One week it's 200 shekels, next week 300.")

• Slash government spending. Close the failed ministries; fire much of the bloated civil service bureaucracy; let teachers and other government employees that automatic increases are cancelled during the crisis. And cut back on defense. Inflame everyone equally.

• Throw out the complicated system of subsidies; the government is spending more in subsidies than it takes in through income tax. End welfare-state subsidies and cut taxes to stimulate savings and investment.

Too harsh? On the contrary: It would be a pre-emptive strike to prevent national bankruptcy.

Others are working on more flexible and less simplistic plans. In the United States, economists like Herbert Stein, concerned about Israel's future, are informally discussing ideas with the nonpartisan Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress headed by Daniel Doron.

When the new Israeli government comes up with a plan to get off the merry-go-round, the United States can be expected to respond with substantial credit guarantees and direct aid to help reduce unemployment.

It is a good sign that some for the United States to underwrite a democratic ally's struggle toward financial independence; it makes no sense for the United States to contribute to any country's congenial dependency. Nobody will help bail out a nation that refuses to fill the hole in the bottom of its boat.

If Israel fails to mobilize its human resources to meet its present danger, if Israel clings to its failure

In an Afrikaner Town, Whites Slam the Door on Rising Hopes of Blacks

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

PIETERSBURG, South Africa—This is the Main Street of Afrikanerdom, a town of wide, neat streets, Dutch Reformed Church spires and people who for decades have been confident of their identity and of their place at the top of this white-ruled country's ironclad, racially dictated social triangle.

Behind the placid, self-confident exterior, however, changes are coming to Main Street that are hav-

The Afrikaners A Tribe Divided

Fourth of four articles

ing a profound impact on this community's way of life and that echo changes on a national level.

The most clear-cut is the deep split among Pietersburg's once indivisible Afrikaner community over the government's new proposals to extend limited political rights to Asians and mixed-race South Africans, although not to blacks. In two years the new Conservative Party has seized most of the town's key political posts from the ruling National Party, including the area's seats in Parliament and in the provincial council — South Africa's

equivalent of an American state legislature — and a 5-to-4 majority on the town council.

In this close-knit community the split has implications that go much deeper than politics. "It has meant a hardening of attitudes, that my brother and I don't talk on occasions, that traditional friends of many years' standing have become enemies," said Jack Boetes, who has been town clerk, the equivalent of city manager, for 35 years.

But just north of town lies another, quieter force that in the long run is destined to have an even greater impact on the future of Pietersburg and its 25,000 whites.

That force is the black population in the sprawling township of Seshego. Each day 65,000 residents of Seshego and the surrounding black "homeland" of Lebowa take the bus to Pietersburg, where their cheap labor and their buying power have helped support the boom that has more than doubled the town's economy in the past decade.

"Pietersburg would not be a viable economic entity without our participation," said Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of the semi-autonomous Lebowa, whose territory and population on the map surround Pietersburg.

Just as black money fuels white Pietersburg's economy, black aspirations fuel its fears. Analysts cite

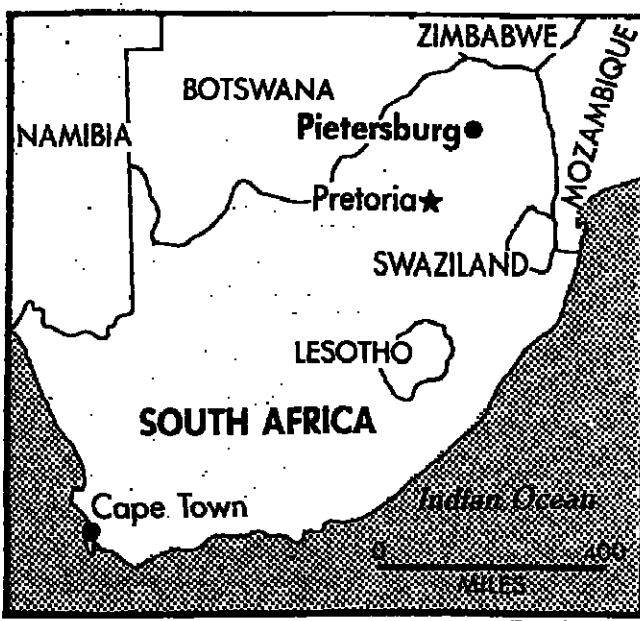
several reasons for the Afrikaner right wing's success in the northern Transvaal: the traditional conservatism of this predominantly rural area; the economic pain of three years of drought; increasing frustration with a national government that, like the majority of Afrikaners, has become urbanized and less sensitive to farmers and their needs.

But the biggest reason, according to the town clerk, Mr. Boetes, who is a strong Nationalist Party supporter, is the size and potential threat of the black population.

"The Conservatives find fertile soil here because this is where the odds against the white man are greatest," he said. "There are a lot of people who would like to return to the days when a *kaffir* was a *kaffir* and that was that." *Kaffir*, a derogatory term, is the Afrikaans-language equivalent of the pejorative nigger.

Pietersburg is situated on the main road south from Zimbabwe. Whites here are aware of the tribal violence among their northern neighbor and are determined that it will not happen here. Their interpretation of events in what was formerly Rhodesia is that multiracial democracy is doomed to failure in Africa.

A few years ago the whites of



Pietersburg thought they had the answer to their fears. In the past decade the town forced thousands of blacks who lived inside the town limits to move to the small, two-room, concrete boxes that line the dirt roads of Seshego. Pietersburg's black population, listed officially in 1970 as 30,000, today is 266, and the town has become one of the few South African communities to

achieve the long-articulated goal of being "white by night." Occasionally, doubt or anxiety shows, as when the Reverend P.J. Smut, pastor of one of the town's largest Dutch Reformed churches, told a visitor: "You know, our trouble is we live together with these black people, but we don't understand each other. There are worlds of difference."

The Conservative Party shares some of this anxiety, and its response is to draw firm lines. A recent application to the town council to open a branch of the black-owned African Bank was rejected by the 5-to-4 Conservative majority on a party-line vote. The bank argued that since blacks spend all day in Pietersburg, it was the logical place for a branch office. But the Conservative councilmen, four of whom have businesses that depend heavily on black customers, replied that such a branch would violate the principle of "separate development," the euphemism for apartheid.

"It's always someone trying to get a foot in the door," said Piet Niemand, a retired businessman and farmer and a former National Party member of Parliament who is now Pietersburg's Conservative provincial councillor.

Mr. Niemand said the real issue was "our right to exist."

"Put yourself in our situation," he said. "We have nothing against the other races, but these people are of low social and economic standards. A lot of them still believe in witchcraft. And now they want to take over. What would you do?"

There is a widespread theory among some analysts that Western-style capitalism will ultimately destroy apartheid by creating a mo-

bile black labor force and consumers with buying power. But in Pietersburg, apartheid and capitalism seem to have reached an accommodation. At the town's Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise, blacks work behind the counter and customers of all races are served, but the store is divided into two sections and it is understood that there is one line for white customers and another for blacks.

Lebowa's Mr. Phatudi, 72, a soft-spoken man with a doctorate in education who spent several years in Alabama during the early 1960s, would like to transform black economic power into a potential weapon. He speaks of applying some of the lessons he learned watching the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights crusade.

"We have the buying power, and if we systematically use it, we can force reforms," he said. "If we don't deposit our money in their bank, what will happen? It will tumble like a house of cards."

Mr. Phatudi admits it will take time and organization before such boycotts can succeed. But time is one thing the blacks of Lebowa have on their side.

"The scene will change right here," he predicted. "Apartheid will draw its last breath in Pietersburg."

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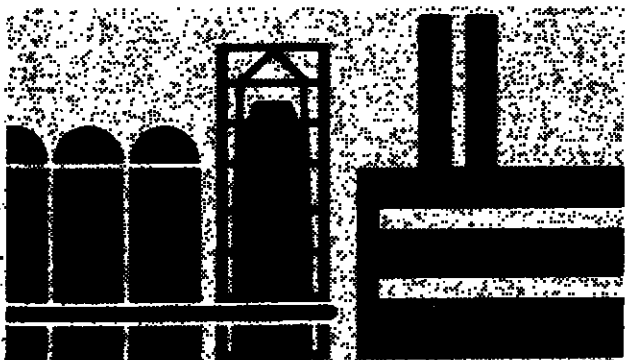
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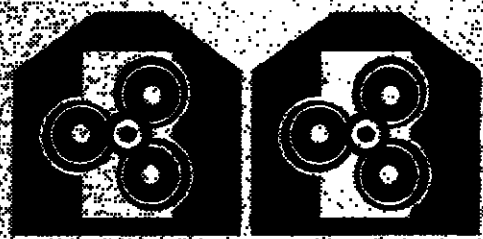


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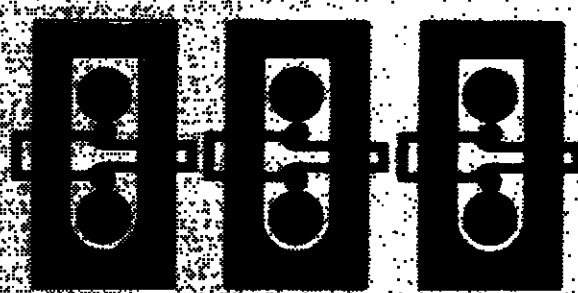
Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes, hydraulic presses.



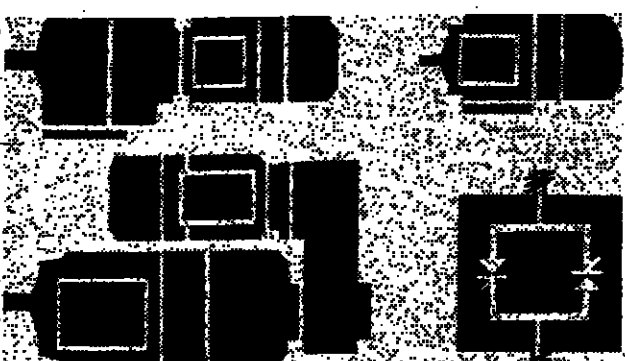
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire rod, strip and sheet mills, strip processing lines.



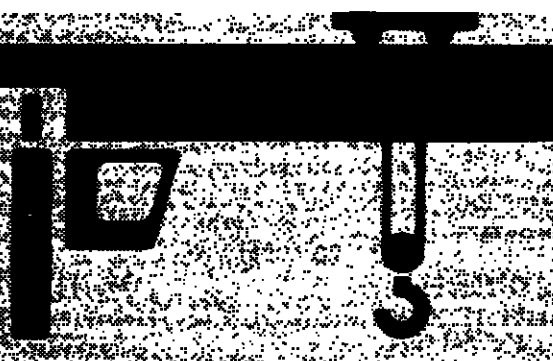
Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



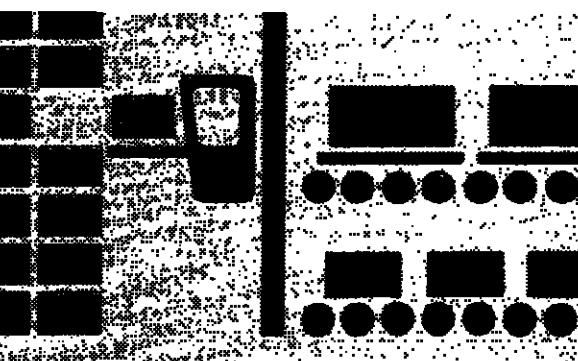
Industrial Drives

Electric drives, control systems.



Cranes and Lifting Appliances

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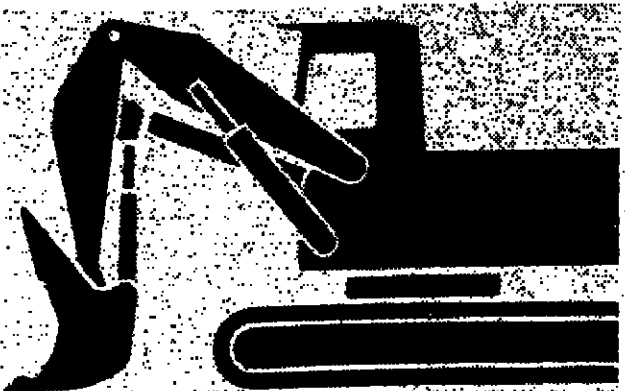
Systems Engineering

Material handling engineering, warehousing systems, handling and distribution systems, integrated materials handling systems.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding.



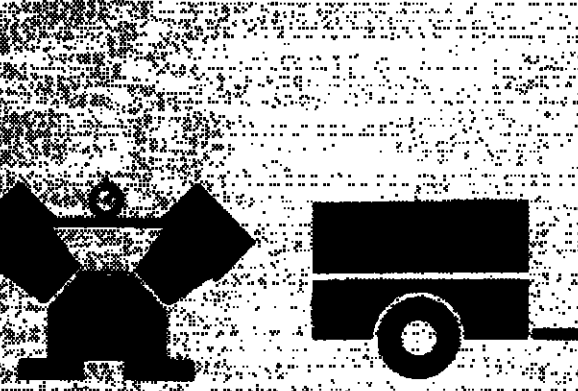
Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 21 m³ bucket capacity, mobile cranes up to 1,600 t, road finishers up to 12.5 m paving width.



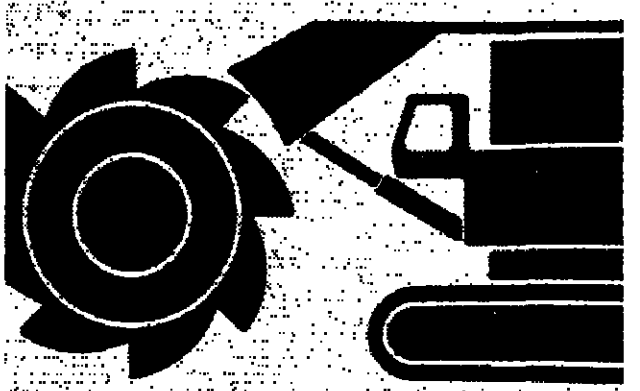
Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines, shaft drills, raise cutter heads, compressed air motors.



Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, pneumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry in general.



Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Aug. 10, 1984

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Orwell On Raffles By Hornung

PARIS — That 1984 would be called George Orwell's year was an acceptable and even seemingly thought in the dreary winter. The odd thing is that in the golden days of summer Orwell is still, suitably, with us.

"Petit Propos Culinaires," the best and most scholarly of food journals, which is published, despite its name, in London has in its summer issue a piece called "George Orwell on Food." If not exactly a gourmet, Orwell, it seems, lived on more than cigarette butts and cold coffee and even wrote a piece called "In Defense of English Cooking" in which he rightly praised new potatoes with mint, kippers, puddings and Cox's Orange Pippins. He disliked canned food and con-

MARY BLUME

fessed to a fondness for "English beer, French red wines, Spanish white wines, Indian tea, strong tobacco, coal fires, candlelight and comfortable chairs."

Orwell is also an attraction in the perfect book for beach or hammock reading, "The Complete Short Stories of Raffles" — "The Amateur Cracksmen," a collection newly published by Souvenir Press in London of E.W. Hornung's tales of Raffles, the eponymous gentleman thief.

The stories are printed with an introductory essay by Orwell that was first published in Horizon in 1944 and in which he compares Hornung's stories — "Raffles" no less than "Great Expectations" or "Le Rouge et le Noir," is a story of snobbery — with the crude violence of James Hadley Chase's "No Orchids for Miss Blandish." "Raffles" wins, hands down.

Although the stories are widely unread these days, the name Raffles lives on. Last year, a popular English newspaper headlined a story about a classy break-in in Buckinghamshire, "Raffles Gets Away With a Cool Million" and the novelist Anthony Powell has noted that the name of Raffles has passed into the English language.

While his contemporary, Sherlock Holmes, is, despite a weakness for the needle, an upright defender of the law, A.J. Raffles is a cool, glamorous outlaw with steel-blue eyes, father to dozens of fictional cat burglars down to Cary Grant in "To Catch a Thief." Raffles is a public school man and wonderfully handsome ("I see his indolent, athletic figure; his pale, sharp, clean-shaven features; his curly black hair; his strong unscrupulous mouth," writes Bunny, his admiring schoolmate, sidekick and biographer). He is a brilliant amateur cricketer — the finest slow bowler of his decade — and a welcome houseguest.

He is a clubman and a skilled thief with his own strict rules: While he would gladly lift the jewels of a fellow guest, he would not touch a teaspoon belonging to his host. He is also a patriot. As a Diamond Jubilee gift he sends Queen Victoria a priceless gold cup pinched from the British Museum and he dies, a volunteer, in the Boer War. Unlike Sherlock Holmes, he was never revived.

Hornung, the creator of Raffles, was a friend and brother-in-law of Arthur Conan Doyle, to whom he dedicated his first and



Hornung and Conan Doyle.

best Raffles stories in 1899, "The Amateur Cracksmen," with the words, "To ACD This Form of Flattery." Raffles and Bunny were of course Holmes and Watson reincarnated on the wrong side of the law and, says Anthony Powell, for construction and sustained excitement Hornung was better than Doyle, although "Raffles never rises to the almost poetic implications of the best Sherlock Holmes — the haunting descriptions of the outer suburbs in the late 19th century, or the arresting, quasi-necromantic figure of Holmes himself."

Hornung, who was born in 1866 and died in 1921, was an asthmatic public school boy, a cricket enthusiast and a journalist specializing in crime and social conditions. He was, said Conan Doyle, "a Dr. Johnson without the learning but with a finer wit." Conan Doyle did, however, have one major reservation about Raffles: "You mustn't make the criminal a hero," he told his brother-in-law, who sensibly ignored his advice. This was, of course, Raffles's charm: a man who follows the gentleman's code, to the wrong ends.

There is, Hornung tentatively suggests,

Continued on page 8

Karaoke: Everybody's Doing It in Japan

by Sam Jameson

TOKYO — When Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was in South Korea last year, he impressed his official hosts by singing two traditional Korean songs.

The incident may or may not have set a precedent in the world of diplomacy, but it says a good bit about life in Japan these days. Everyone, it seems, has taken to singing — and in public.

According to one estimate, 90 percent of Japan's bars and nightclubs now encourage their patrons to perform. The patrons, among them sedate businessmen in their middle years, seem only too happy to oblige.

And the phenomenon is by no means limited to the saloon set. The singing craze is just as evident in the home, both on the farm and in the city.

Behind all this, perhaps predictably, is an electronic device, a special kind of tape recorder. With a touch of a button, the recorder instantly produces the musical accompaniment to any of a variety of songs. The patrons, provided with songbooks, provide the voice.

Words and music come out of the speaker together, and the result can be pleasing. Whether it is or is not, Japanese are fighting to get their hands on the microphone. On several occasions, the fighting has ended in homicide.

No one knows precisely how the *karaoke* (*kara*, empty; *oke*, orchestra) craze got started. But according to people in the recording industry, it began drawing attention in 1972 in the Kansai area around Osaka.

Today it is a big business, with sales of tape recorders, tapes, microphones and related equipment running to more than \$600 million a year — and growing.

Yukio Nakajima, an official of the Nippon Columbia recording company, said the other day that *karaoke* equipment can be found in more than 500,000 bars and nightclubs nationwide and in hundreds of thousands of residences.

The fad has also caught on overseas, where Japanese bars in Los Angeles and elsewhere use the system.

The equipment has been on the market for only eight years, but home sales reached 14 million last year. The equipment is now in about 13 percent of all Japanese homes.

Another Nippon Columbia official, Tomoyuki Takeoka, said that *karaoke* now accounts for almost half of the company earnings from tape and record sales.

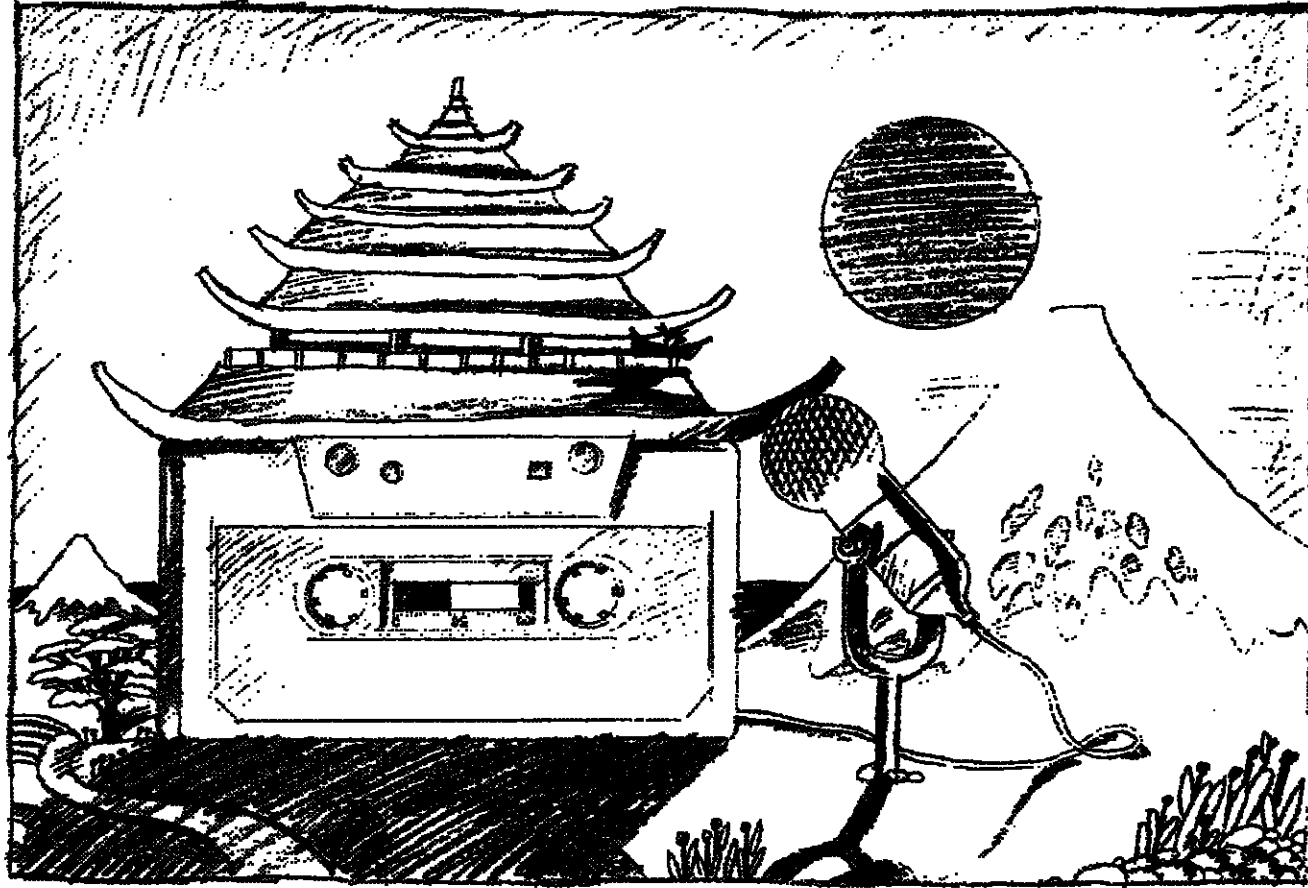
And there has been considerable spinoff. Television stations are conducting nationwide contests, people are opening singing schools, even taxicabs are installing *karaoke* equipment.

Traditionally, the Japanese are not given to entertaining at home, but *karaoke* has changed that, too. The *karaoke* party has become something of a fad, in rural areas as well as in the cities.

At least five Japanese companies are trying to export *karaoke* to the United States, but so far it has caught on only in American bars that cater to Japanese. Still, one American businessman, Randy A. Winski, a real estate man from Dallas, predicts that *karaoke* will flourish in the United States. It already has in his neighborhood.

Winski took home two *karaoke* machines and tapes, with American songs, one for his family and one for the family next door. "My neighbor's wife is just crazy about it," he said. "She sings all the time."

At home, most American executives probably would not be caught dead singing out-



side the shower. But here they find it difficult to say no when they are on the town with Japanese colleagues and are asked to sing. Sometimes it takes three songs to cement a business deal.

"I Left My Heart in San Francisco," "Danny Boy," "Country Road" and "Yesterday," are among the foreign standards available at most *karaoke* shops.

Japanese politicians have found that the *karaoke* party can be counted on to attract a crowd. Kazuo Tamaki, a member of Parliament, has established the Japan Mass Cultural Association, with politicians from three parties as officials. The association plans to issue certificates of achievement to *karaoke* singers throughout the country.

Tamaki says his voice is "not the kind of thing you force other people to listen to," yet he drew on his "repertoire of 60 songs" to perform at the association's inaugural party.

Although *karaoke* is relatively new, the roots of Japan's singing boom reach back over several decades. In the night-life areas of the bigger cities, *nagashi* were a common sight for years. These were guitar players who used to play and sing songs the patrons requested. Singing bars and piano bars are still common. NHK, the radio and television network, has had a program featuring amateur singers since 1946.

What electronics has done is bring out into the open a seldom-seen facet of the ordinarily reserved Japanese character.

According to Takeoka, the Nippon Columbia official, "Every Japanese learns songs at school and from his mother," but by the time he gets to junior high school he has developed a shyness about singing in public. But then, "Years later, in bars and nightclubs, the childhood urge returns."

Genrichi Kawakami, chairman of Nippon Gakki, which manufactures musical instruments and has established music schools for

children throughout Japan, said recently: "To express 100 percent of what you feel violates the tradition that modesty is a virtue. When we Japanese speak our intentions, we express only 70 percent and leave 30 percent unstated."

Singing gives a person the chance to express feelings he would otherwise keep to himself. It also gives him a chance to display an aspect of his personality that his friends might otherwise never suspect.

Also, as Nakajima, the Nippon Columbia official, said, it is an expression of a desire for recognition and praise.

All kinds of songs are available in *karaoke*, but the most popular by far are the uniquely Japanese *enka*, which are almost always written in a minor key. The first *enka* were political songs, sung in the streets in the late 19th century, but now they deal chiefly with heartbreak and unrequited love.

"Kage o Shitate," which was written 56 years ago, is the saddest of them all. Nearly every adult Japanese knows it. The first verse goes:

"Yearning for the illusive shadows [of you],
In rain, in sunshine, in moonlight; grief-stricken feelings.
With fire in my heart, flaming even more as I suppress it,
My body burning with passion, I weep silently."

The *karaoke* craze has sent manufacturers of audio equipment scurrying to turn out components that will make it easier for the amateur to take part or to make him sound better.

The first *karaoke* recordings had the same musical accompaniment used by professionals, often by the singer who had made a song popular. Then, in 1977, audio companies

started using background music that was lower on the scale and required less range. In 1980 came machines that could play the taped music on one tape and at the same time record the music plus voice on another tape.

Now, companies are producing tapes that contain the original version by the singing star on one channel and a *kara* orchestration of the same song on another. Thus the amateur can record a duet with the professional.

Voice-enhancement devices have gone from providing a simple echo effect to microcomputers capable of adjusting the key in which the accompaniment is played.

More than 30 varieties of *karaoke* equipment are being sold. Prices range from \$266 for a simple home-use set to \$6,000 for videodisk sets that display lyrics and mood-evoking motion pictures on a screen.

For some people, the singing craze has gone too far. Of 21,154 noise complaints filed with the police in 1982, almost a third dealt with *karaoke*.

Regional governments throughout the country are drawing up laws to control noise from *karaoke* shops. Many now require that they be closed from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M.

Juro Kato, a professor at Beppu Junior College, has started the Association of Friends of the Tone-Deaf. He says that the group's aim is to make it easier for people with no talent to turn down requests that they sing in public.

He says that he saw the need for the association when his favorite night club installed a *karaoke* machine. The association issues badges certifying that the bearer is such a poor singer that he must insist on not performing in public.

But every month, members of the association get together — and sing.

© 1984 Los Angeles Times

Busting to Get Into Breakdancing

by Elaine Lembo

WASHINGTON — "Wanna be startin' somethin'," sings Michael Jackson. He — and street gangs — have started something: breakdancing bravura among some unlikely types, including engineers and matrons, nurses and lawyers, suburban kids and non-kids.

With more leap than ballet, more slap than tap, more flail than jazz and more duck than disco, breakdancing courses are turning up everywhere in the United States: college campuses, grade schools, exercise studios and recreation centers.

"I used to be a snob about music — I've studied with the Boston Symphony — but this is enjoyable. It's like Bach," says Bruce Given, a forensic scientist, head of the U.S. Navy's crime lab system.

Given's critique — "This is almost orgasmic in nature" — was emitted in short spurts during his second breakdancing class, in

a beginner's session on the day before he turned 51.

Given was there to overcome "kinetic stiffness," even though he fretted that his lessons were "a lost cause, because I can't chew gum and walk at the same time."

Passing fad? Outrageous new dance style? Whatever. Given and others are casting off timidity to armwave, backspin and moonwalk to the best medleys of African Bambaata, the Art of Noise and Craft Work.

The origin of breakdancing has been variously attributed to 1960s and '70s street gangs in Harlem, the Bronx and Philadelphia. Its steps — some of which can be traced back to the '50s — draw on mime, disco and the hustle. Some routines are rooted in African, Brazilian, Eastern ritual and European dance styles.

More complete historic details and 21 lessons are outlined in the best-selling manual "Breakdancing" (Avon, \$2.95) by Mr. Fresh

Continued on page 9

THE JARGON

Bad — Good.
Battle — Challenge between two or more crews.
Bite — Stealing another breakdancer's steps.
Burned — A crew that's been beaten in a battle.
Crew — Breakdance group, friends, buddies.
Chill out — To calm down, relax.
Fresh — New or original, different.
Hip Hop — All inclusive, for breakdancing, rapping and graffiti-writing.
Home slice — Best friend.
Juice — Clout.
Wack — Incorrect, not in style.
Word up — To tell the truth.

THE FORMS

Breaking — Dance movements, close to the ground, that resemble Russian folk dances.
Electric boogie — Robotic, current-like motions, gyrations.
Freestyle — Some breaking, some electric boogieing, with a touch of jazz. Close to traditional gymnastics.
Uprock — Dancing "fight," where dancers are very close but do not touch each other.

THE STEPS

Back spin — With legs tucked up and held by arms.
Head spin — On the head, using arms and legs for propulsion. (This one can be dangerous.)
Lock — Using arms, hands, knees, legs and feet to create exaggerated imitations of laughing gestures, like knee-slapping.
Moonwalk (or Toe-Heel Walk) — On the toes of one foot and the heel of the other.
Pop — Quick jerk of one muscle to allow another to move up quickly.
Smart Walk — The back foot on its heel and the front foot on its toes.
Suicide — Its name is a warning. A no-hands forward flip that leaves the dancer flat on his back.
Tiek — Hard, snapping movement that makes the dancer's body look as if it is breaking into separate parts.
Wave — Any movement that gives the illusion of a wave or current running through the body.



Breakdancing in New York.

The New York Times



In Los Angeles.

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The New York Times

TRAVEL

An Old and a New Remedy to Deal With Motion Sickness

by Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — You are on your first ocean voyage and the ship is only an hour out of port when you begin to feel queasy. Or perhaps you are in a small plane dipping across the Sierras or in a jet flying through "clear-air turbulence." Or maybe you are simply riding in a car or bus or reliving your youth on the swirling rides in an amusement park.

At one time or another almost everyone has experienced the misery of motion sickness. No matter how strong your sea legs, there is a point at which motion can affect you. Some people are more susceptible than others, and for each one there are times and circumstances that can increase or decrease vulnerability.

For the most vulnerable people the symptoms of "getting there" may have long since convinced them that they would have a better time just staying home, where motion is limited to the gentle drift of continents and the wobbling of the earth on its axis.

Over-the-counter antihistamine drugs to prevent motion sickness (brand names in-

clude Dramamine, Merezine, Antivert, Phenergan and Bonine) have long been available, but they are not always effective and tend to induce sleepiness.

Two recent developments in the prevention of motion sickness could make happy world travelers out of many sufferers. The developments are these:

- Ginger, an old home remedy for gastrointestinal disturbances, has been documented as an effective treatment. Not only has it been shown to be more effective than Dramamine in preventing motion sickness; it is also reported to be a safe and effective remedy for morning sickness in pregnant women. Ginger is administered in capsules now sold in many health-food stores. Since it works in the gastrointestinal tract rather than in the brain, it does not produce drowsiness.
- A through-the-skin delivery system has been developed for scopolamine, a highly effective drug for motion sickness that has not been much used for this purpose because it produces intolerable side effects when needed doses are taken orally. A skin patch containing scopolamine is sold on prescription in the United States, with one disk said

to be effective for 72 hours. Although the method has its limitations (discussed below), scientific tests have found that it reduces the incidence of motion sickness by 75 percent and, in most cases, works better than Dramamine without producing extreme sedation.

Motion sickness is embarrassing as well as distressing. Sufferers may be heartened to know that even the toughest of travelers have shared their misery. Lord Nelson suffered from seasickness and Lawrence of Arabia is said to have become sick while riding a camel across the desert. About a third of the American and Soviet astronauts have had motion sickness in space — enough of a problem to prompt the allocation of millions of dollars of federal research dollars.

Scientific attention to seasickness and airsickness took on a serious aspect during the sea and air battles of World War II. So far, however, scientists have only theories, not facts, on the causes. The theories focus on disturbances of the senses: the delicate balance system in the inner ear, the signals about body position delivered through the joints and the messages received by the eyes on position in relation to the ground.

According to one theory, conflicting mes-

sages received from these senses cause part of the brain, the cerebellum, to secrete excessive amounts of chemical signals that stimulate the brain stem and cause nausea and vomiting. A second theory focuses on the vestibular, or balance, mechanism of the inner ear: when overstimulated by excessive motion, messages from this system in turn overstimulate the brain stem.

ONE fact is clear: A person can become motion-sick through eye stimulation alone; this has been demonstrated repeatedly among viewers of three-dimensional movies depicting roller-coaster rides and ships being tossed at sea.

Motion sickness usually starts with a vague feeling of discomfort. Victims may turn a proverbial green, becoming pale as blood retreats from the surface of the skin; they break into a cold sweat, become nauseated and vomit. Sometimes the sequence progresses so rapidly that the victim vomits before fully realizing what is happening. Other effects may be noted: changes in blood pressure and in pulse and respiration rates and the movement of glucose into and out of the blood.

Beliefs about ways to reduce the likelihood of motion sickness are diverse. Most victims say it helps to eat beforehand, preferably something bland and easy to digest. Alcohol can make matters worse (unless, of course, you drink yourself to sleep). Keeping your eyes on the horizon (difficult to do on an airplane or in a ship's dining room), lying flat with the eyes closed and allowing the body to "flow" with the motion are time-honored tricks.

In a car, the driver, who theoretically always looks toward the horizon, almost never gets motion sickness; also, the driver is seated where the car's tossing is least. Those who try to read in the back seat often get into trouble. In a bus, the two seats just beyond the front door are best for those prone to car sickness. Good ventilation also seems to be helpful. On a boat, you might try sleeping on deck rather than in a stuffy cabin. In the car, use the air-conditioner.

Or you might try the old, established drug remedies or either of the two new ones. Ginger should be taken only in capsule form to avoid burning the esophagus. Dr. Daniel B. Mowrey of Brigham Young University

recommends two or three gelatin capsules, each containing about 500 milligrams of powdered ginger root, half an hour before the expected motion.

As for the prescription scopolamine disk, 2 to 12 hours in advance a disk is inconspicuously taped to the hairless skin behind the ear, where it can withstand a normal amount of moisture from swimming, bathing and sweat. Over a period of three days the disk releases the drug, which goes directly to the appropriate sites before being broken down in the liver.

The method is not recommended for children, and the manufacturer cautions that the elderly may be unusually susceptible to its side effects, which can include dry mouth, drowsiness and temporary blurring of vision.

Scopolamine should be used with caution by people who must operate vehicles or dangerous machinery. Before scopolamine is prescribed, be sure you tell your doctor if you are pregnant or have liver or kidney disease, gastrointestinal obstruction, bladder trouble or glaucoma.

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How to Lighten Your Camera Bag

by Jack Manning

NEW YORK — Bulky cameras, cumbersome tripods and a bag full of accessories are no longer required for travelers who are serious about photography. The new "point and shoot" cameras will lighten your load. They will also decide the technical questions of exposure and focus while you concentrate on the picture. And the results will rival those of professional cameras.

The new cameras use the same 35mm film as larger single lens reflex cameras, yet are small and light enough to fit in a pocket or purse. Generally, they weigh six to eight ounces (180 to 240 grams) and are about the size of a pack of cigarettes. But bear in mind that it's still up to the photographer to decide on such elements as composition.

Here is a step-by-step description of how these new cameras, which carry list prices ranging from \$70 to \$250, work. Some of the less expensive cameras do not have motor winds, which advance the film automatically, and have only fixed-focus lenses, which can limit the sharpness of pictures. The more expensive cameras have such features as a flash that pops up automatically when there is not enough light.

When the film is loaded and the back of the camera is closed, the film advances automatically to the first frame. In taking a picture, the photographer aims the camera and presses the shutter release. This initiates a complex series of actions. First, an invisible infrared beam speeds out to the subject and back and instantaneously focuses the

lens with pinpoint accuracy. At the same time, a light-sensitive cell behind the lens measures the intensity of the light and sets lens openings and shutter speeds for correct exposure.

As soon as the picture has been taken, a micro motor winds the film to the next frame. After the final exposure, the film winds back into its cassette. Most models contain built-in flash units that provide ample light for picture-taking when needed.

Many of the more popular models have been introduced in the last six months. Among them are these:

Canon MC Micro Compact. This is one of the smallest of the group, and features a detachable flash unit for added compactness.

Minolta AF-SV "Talker." This model started the camera world with its built-in voice module, which warns photographers to "load film" when the camera is empty and says "too dark, use flash" when there is not enough light.

Nikon L35 AF. This is an automatic-everything camera. Focus is set, lens and shutter speeds adjusted, film wound from one frame to the next and rewound all automatically. If there is not enough light to take pictures, a built-in flash will activate itself, pop up into position, compute the correct flash exposure, set the camera accordingly, and turn itself off when finished.

Olympus Quick-Flash AFL. In addition to offering most of the automated features of the other cameras, this camera has a built-in flash that recycles in one and a half seconds instead of the usual six to eight seconds. The

built-in lithium battery will last five years without having to be replaced.

Vivitar TEC 35. A liquid crystal display blinks when the camera back is open, warning the photographer to set the film speed and blinks when there is enough power left in the batteries for only two more rolls of film. A built-in skylight filter improves picture quality at the mountains or seashore.

There are two point-and-shoot cameras worth mentioning that do not take 35mm film — the DISC camera and the instant camera.

The DISC camera is small and light, has built-in flash and a motor that advances the film. It takes a smaller size film than the others, and although the quality is excellent for small enlargements (3 by 5 inches, or 7.5 by 12.5 centimeters) larger prints will suffer by comparison with the standard 35mm format used in most point-and-shoot models.

Instant cameras also offer full automation, but are bulkier. And, of course, they offer the advantage of producing the finished picture immediately.

Yet, with all these advantages, there are other factors to consider. For example, the lens of point-and-shoot cameras is fixed permanently to the body. Not being able to use different lenses might prove to be a handicap for the more experienced photographer, or for those who plan to expand their interest in the future. For these people, the traditional single lens reflex camera offers the ability to use different lenses, at a moderate increase in cost, weight and bulk, might be a wiser choice.

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The New York Times

Sights, Sounds and Smells of the Vikings

by R.W. Apple Jr.

YORK, England — York has rediscovered the lost chapter in its history. In its youth it was the Roman capital of Eboracum, sufficiently important that four emperors — Hadrian, Septimius Severus, Constantine I and Constantine the Great — made the long, hard trip to northern England. In its medieval history it acquired its mighty walls, its aggedly-piggledy houses and its majestic cathedral, which is now undergoing restoration after the fire that damaged one transept.

But in between, in the two centuries from 67 to 1067, it was the Viking city of Jorvik, one of the richest of a chain of trading posts stretching from Scandinavia to the Middle East. Of that epoch, relatively little was known until the excavations that were carried out by the York Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981 in the Viking street that was called Coppergate.

Now, blending the techniques of Disney and Schlitz, the trust has recreated Coppergate on its original site 20 feet (6 meters) below a modern red-brick shopping center. Financed by Scandinavians, by Americans of Scandinavian descent, British businessmen and others, the Jorvik Viking Centre cost almost \$3.5 million. The project involved the excavation of 5,000 cubic meters of earth and the work of scores of academic experts and craftsmen.

Peter Addyman, the trust's director, said recently that he thought it had created a means not only "of introducing people to the racial and all-but-forgotten role of Viking Jorvik" but also "of demonstrating the power of archaeology." Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, asserted that "Jorvik will do as much for Viking archaeology as Pompeii has done for Roman antiquities." The initial target was all a million visitors a year.

Whatever Jorvik has done for archaeology, it has certainly proved a hit with the tourists. It opened on April 14, and exactly three months later it greeted its 250,000th visitor. Open 365 days a year, it charges £2 (2.60) for adults and £1 for children for a sit of less than an hour.

Kevin Sellwood, an assistant manager of the center, said that about two-thirds of the customers so far had been adults. Many, he suggested, were "not the sort of people who go to museums."

Seated in a "time car," the visitor is pulled backward past gray, life-sized sculptures of figures representing the centuries since the Viking era, past World War I soldiers, 18th-century courtesans and 12th-century crusaders, while he listens to music beginning with Glenn Miller and ending with Gregorian chants. Then, suddenly, the car turns around and begins proceeding slowly through Coppergate as the experts think it was on Oct. 28, 948.

Valuable evidence for the reconstruction came from the excavations that preceded the rebuilding of Coppergate (so called because it was the home of barrel makers or coopers, and because the word "gate" means street in the Nordic languages). The diggers found not only the partial walls of the buildings but such items as a window shutter, a toilet seat, shards of pottery, dies for coins, leather-working tools and fabrics.

IT was possible for the trust "to come up with a carefully argued case for every aspect of the Viking-age street," Addyman said. "Every detail included in it can be justified."

Those details include real pelts, birds, scenes of cooking and weaving and herring fishing, as well as a series of smells — those of apples and wood fires and even of animal dung. The smells are given off by specially made pellets, replaced each day, which are heated in small flasks.

Fishnets made of natural fibers were brought from Gambia in West Africa, a cargo vessel was reproduced from one found buried in the mud at Roskilde, Denmark, the barrels came from the Shetland Islands, the tweed was specially woven with "Viking mistakes," and the roofs of the huts, one of the knottier scientific problems, were made from three different materials — reed, wheat straw and long natural grass — because all three were used in the period.

As the cars roll along, loudspeakers in the headrests reproduce a recorded commentary by Magnus Magnusson, who is triply qualified for the job. He is one of Britain's best-known documentary broadcasters, he comes of Scandinavian stock and he has long been involved with the work of the York Trust.

At the same time, a 64-channel sound track broadcasts what are described as "all the authentic sounds of the Viking past." The cries of gulls and the crackle of flames were easy enough, but it was more difficult to reproduce Viking speech. Some of the conversation heard in modern Jorvik was recorded in Iceland, whose inhabitants speak the modern language closest to the Old Norse of the Vikings, and the rest was recorded by North Yorkshire villagers and children coached for six months by Professor Christine Fell of Nottingham University, an expert in the language of the Vikings.

The overall impression is uncannily realistic, the illusion broken only by the occasional realization that the "people" at work in the street are wax.

Once the car has passed through Coppergate, it enters a mock-up of the archaeological laboratory in which the excavations cleaned, inspected, classified, restored and preserved the more than 35,000 objects they found. This is the last stop, and the visitor then goes into an Artifact Hall — the major disappointment of the tour for four Americans, two adults and two children aged 15 and 11, who recently took it.

Such items as ice skates made of animal bones, keys, padlocks and combs are displayed. But some of the objects are replicas, and the most notable discovery of the whole project — a magnificent Anglo-Saxon helmet found on the site — is represented only by photographs. The original is in one of York's museums, and many must miss it.

The grown-ups also felt hurried, and wished they could have jumped out of the "time car" and lingered for a while, the better to appreciate the lovingly crafted authenticity.

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Busting to Breakdance

Continued from page 7

former physics professor Bradley Elftman) of New York's Supreme Rockers.

"This is not going to be a flash in the pan," says Brown Cardwell, a Washington dance instructor, who is "middle-aged" but is now doing moonwalks and side floats. "I think going to become a legitimate form of merican vernacular dance."

Or, a legitimate form of status.

"I'm doing this to impress my friends," says one devotee. "I say 'I'm taking break-dancing classes.' They say 'Ooh, you are!' I can't even have to show them anything."

Meanwhile, instructors are not without complaints.

"When I first started teaching I was so ped," says Charles Gore, 20, a model and "pentry apprentice who teaches a break-dance workshop. "All these people had been better situations than my friends and me. They were lazy! Kids refuse to practice."

Older women tell me how to teach my class. Women, he allows, are his biggest teaching challenge. "Their hips are so loose when they kick or do a back spin. They just flop. They just let their hips go."

His advice to would-be breakers: "If you don't have the stamina for it, you can hang in."

For one hint as to the potential danger in some routines, Gore makes his students sign release forms, absolving him and the dance studio of any responsibility for injury sustained in classes.

The International Chiropractors Association also warns that breakdancing moves can be dangerous.

"We recognize the artistic expression of breakdancing," says the organization's president, Sid E. Williams. "We want it to be a safe experience and to alert breakdancers of

ways to help protect their necks and backs. If you fail to observe proper safeguards you can expose yourself to the pain of strains, sprains and serious injury."

Laurence Zankowski, 26, an artist and breakdance teacher in Washington, makes his students sign releases and suggests they wear elbow and knee pads.

His reason for teaching breakdancing: To help people "lose their inhibitions toward dancing. To have fun with it. To somehow do it in public."

But leave it to a ballroom dancer to "word up" about real breakdancing.

Mutters Dan Shames, 34, an electrical engineer: "It's taken me a year to learn how to do the waltz competently. I don't expect to master this. It's not gonna come in a four-week class."

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SPORTS

Cubs Complete 4-Game Sweep of Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The Chicago Cubs completed a devastating four-game sweep of the New York Mets with a 7-6 victory Wednesday.

In a visceral battle that saw two pitchers and both managers ejected for beanball violations, the Cubs came from behind for four runs in the seventh inning for a 7-5 lead, then escaped from a major jam in the ninth.

The Mets' Walt Terrell was ejected for hitting Bob Dernier in the

his manager would accompany him.

The Mets scored three runs in the top of the seventh to knock out Steve Trout and take a 5-3 lead.

Expos 3, Phillies 1

In Montreal, the Expos took advantage of three errors by Philadelphia for three runs in the first and a 3-1 victory.

Dodgers 5, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Mike Scioscia had two hits with an RBI and Los Angeles turned three Brave errors into two more runs to win, 5-1.

Reds 4, Padres 2

In Cincinnati, Tom Foley's two-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth off Rich Gossage lifted the Reds past San Diego, 4-2.

Pharos 6, Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Dale Berra drove in five runs with a grand slam and a single to power Pittsburgh's 6-4 triumph over the Cardinals.

Astros 7, Giants 6

In Houston, Phil Garner's one-out single with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 12th inning scored Bill Dawley and lifted the Astros past San Francisco, 7-6.

Brewers 3, Royals 2

In the American League in Kansas City, Missouri, Don Sutton surpassed the 100-strikeout mark for the 19th straight season—a major-league record—to spark Milwaukee to a 3-2 triumph over the Royals. Sutton had shared the record with Cy Young, Walter Johnson and Gaylord Perry.

White Sox 5, Yankees 4

New York, Harold Baines had three hits—including his 19th homer—to lead surging Chicago to its seventh victory in the last eight games, 5-4 over the Yankees.

A's 5, Twins 0

In Oakland, California, Ray

Burris and Bill Caudill combined

on a four-hitter to pace the A's to a 5-0 shut out of Minnesota. Burris (11-6), faced only one batter over the minimum through seven innings. Caudill pitched two innings for his club-record 25th save.

Mariners 7, Angels 2

In Seattle, Mark Langston (10-9) and Ed Nunez combined on a five-hitter and rookie Alvin Davis drove in two runs with his 22nd homer and a single to help the Mariners beat the Angels, 7-2.

Indians 7, Tigers 0

In Cleveland, Mike Young and Benny Ayala homered to highlight a 15-hit attack that powered Baltimore past the Indians, 7-4.

Red Sox 8, Tigers 0

In Boston, Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd scattered seven hits for his first major-league shutout and catcher Rick Gedman knocked in five runs to lead the Red Sox to an 8-0 rout of Detroit.

Blue Jays 7, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Collins drove in three runs and Ernie Whit and Tony Fernandez each homered to lift Toronto past Texas, 7-2.

UP THEN DOWN — Christophe Tiozzo of France slips a punch from Israel Cole of Sierra Leone on the way to a 5-0 decision. But in Thursday's light middleweight semifinal, Tiozzo lost to Canada's Shawn O'Sullivan on a 4-1 decision.



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OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

United States 34 49 21 104
Soviet Union 25 30 21 76
West Germany 20 25 21 66
France 16 17 15 48
China 14 7 7 28
Canada 9 9 9 27
Great Britain 8 8 8 24
Australia 7 7 7 21
Japan 6 6 6 18
Italy 5 5 5 15
Finland 4 4 4 12
Sweden 3 3 3 9
Netherlands 3 3 3 9
New Zealand 2 2 2 6
South Korea 2 2 2 6
Brazil 1 1 1 3
Mexico 1 1 1 3
Belarus 1 1 1 3
Yugoslavia 1 1 1 3
Switzerland 1 1 1 3
Austria 1 1 1 3
Poland 1 1 1 3
Czech Republic 1 1 1 3
Czechoslovakia 1 1 1 3
East Germany 1 1 1 3
Cuba 1 1 1 3
Czech Republic 1 1 1 3
Czechoslovakia 1 1 1 3
East Germany 1 1 1 3
Cuba 1 1 1 3

CANOEING

Men's 1000 Meters
First three in each heat advance to Saturday's final.
Heat 1 — 1. Phillippe Boccia, France, 3:52.12; 2. Greg Bortone, U.S., 3:54.18; 3. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 3:55.09; 4. Anton De Bruin, Belgium, 3:57.84; 5. Alan Thorpe, Canada, 3:58.41; 6. Veli-Pekka Hartonen, Finland, 4:02.29.
Heat 2 — 1. Alan Thorpe, New Zealand, 3:58.90; 2. Kalle Sandberg, Sweden, 4:01.81; 3. Pedro Alvarez, Spain, 4:02.40; 4. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 4:03.54; 5. Alfio Carlo Vozzani, Argentina, 4:07.15; 6. Einar Rasmussen, Norway, 4:09.77.
Heat 3 — 1. Stephen Jackson, Britain, 3:56.72; 2. Milan Jovic, Yugoslavia, 3:56.83; 3. Vasil Dabov, Romania, 3:59.48; 4. Christoph Wolf, West Germany, 4:03.35; 5. Tom Pringle, Ireland, 4:05.81.
Heat 4 — 1. Phillippe Boccia, France, 3:52.12; 2. Greg Bortone, U.S., 3:54.18; 3. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 3:55.09; 4. Anton De Bruin, Belgium, 3:57.84; 5. Alan Thorpe, Canada, 3:58.41; 6. Veli-Pekka Hartonen, Finland, 4:02.29.
Heat 5 — 1. Alan Thorpe, New Zealand, 3:58.90; 2. Kalle Sandberg, Sweden, 4:01.81; 3. Pedro Alvarez, Spain, 4:02.40; 4. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 4:03.54; 5. Alfio Carlo Vozzani, Argentina, 4:07.15; 6. Einar Rasmussen, Norway, 4:09.77.
Heat 6 — 1. Stephen Jackson, Britain, 3:56.72; 2. Milan Jovic, Yugoslavia, 3:56.83; 3. Vasil Dabov, Romania, 3:59.48; 4. Christoph Wolf, West Germany, 4:03.35; 5. Tom Pringle, Ireland, 4:05.81.
Heat 7 — 1. Alan Thorpe, New Zealand, 3:58.90; 2. Kalle Sandberg, Sweden, 4:01.81; 3. Pedro Alvarez, Spain, 4:02.40; 4. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 4:03.54; 5. Alfio Carlo Vozzani, Argentina, 4:07.15; 6. Einar Rasmussen, Norway, 4:09.77.
Heat 8 — 1. Stephen Jackson, Britain, 3:56.72; 2. Milan Jovic, Yugoslavia, 3:56.83; 3. Vasil Dabov, Romania, 3:59.48; 4. Christoph Wolf, West Germany, 4:03.35; 5. Tom Pringle, Ireland, 4:05.81.
Heat 9 — 1. Alan Thorpe, New Zealand, 3:58.90; 2. Kalle Sandberg, Sweden, 4:01.81; 3. Pedro Alvarez, Spain, 4:02.40; 4. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 4:03.54; 5. Alfio Carlo Vozzani, Argentina, 4:07.15; 6. Einar Rasmussen, Norway, 4:09.77.
Heat 10 — 1. Stephen Jackson, Britain, 3:56.72; 2. Milan Jovic, Yugoslavia, 3:56.83; 3. Vasil Dabov, Romania, 3:59.48; 4. Christoph Wolf, West Germany, 4:03.35; 5. Tom Pringle, Ireland, 4:05.81.
Heat 11 — 1. Alan Thorpe, New Zealand, 3:58.90; 2. Kalle Sandberg, Sweden, 4:01.81; 3. Pedro Alvarez, Spain, 4:02.40; 4. Peter Gundersen, Australia, 4:03.54; 5. Alfio Carlo Vozzani, Argentina, 4:07.15; 6. Einar Rasmussen, Norway, 4:09.77.
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SPORTS

Moroccan Woman Runs to Games' Upset

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Nawal El Moutawakil of Morocco provided the major surprise of the Olympic Games when she outran a highly experienced field to win the gold medal in the inaugural Olympic women's 400-meter hurdles final.

El Moutawakil took the lead before the first hurdle and held on to win Wednesday in 54.62 seconds—almost a second faster than her best of 55.37 before the Games. Judi Brown of the United States took the silver in 55.20 seconds.

In another surprising finish, P.T. Usha of India, the first Indian woman ever to make an Olympic final, missed the bronze medal by .01 of a second behind Cristina Ciojocar of Romania.

The normally stoic El Moutawakil, who last spring completed her freshman year at Iowa State, broke down after her race, then embraced Brown and Sandra Farmer of Jamaica. Looking dazed, the 22-year-old took a large red and green Moroccan flag and waved to the Coliseum crowd during her victory lap.

She became the first Moroccan athlete to win a gold medal in the

Olympics and is only the second medalist ever from her country—Rhadi Ben Abdesslem took silver in the marathon in Rome in 1960. She also became the first Moroccan woman to make an Olympic final.

Although El Moutawakil was a world championships semifinalist last year and this year became the U.S. National Collegiate champion and African champion, Anne-Louise Skoglund of Sweden, the 1982 European champion, had been picked to win. Skoglund made numerous technical errors, however, and finished fifth.

"All I wanted to do was to make it to the final," El Moutawakil said, still choked with emotion two hours after the race. "The people in my country had hoped this."

As a woman, I think the gold medal for Africa and Arabia is something else. I don't know. I think it wasn't the problem for me to be a sports woman in my country. I had a lot of encouragement from my father. He wanted me to be the best, in everything."

El Moutawakil's father died in November and she has dedicated her season to him. "I wish he was here," she said. "He would be very proud."

El Moutawakil was born in Casablanca and began training in 1978, starting with sprints. She eventually moved to the 400, then the 400 hurdles, even though her size, 1.60 meters and 49 kilos (5 foot 2 inches and 108 pounds), is a handicap in the hurdles.

"That's the problem," she says of her size in an event traditionally for tall athletes. "That's what everyone wonders."

After her victory, she was surrounded by ecstatic officials.

"I am, like all Moroccans, just ecstatic," said Abdelatif Semlali, Morocco's minister of sport. "We waited 24 years to have a medal, and it was gold. Not only that, but it was by a Moroccan woman."

The race had been televised live to Morocco, where it was 2 A.M. El Moutawakil's victory was greeted by a chorus of car horns in Rabat, the country's capital.

King Hassan II was one of the first to congratulate her by telephone, Moroccan officials said.

The news was splashed across the front page of the evening paper Maroc Soir under the headline: "Nawal — the first Moroccan gold medal in Olympic history."

Said Abdelouahed Ben Hassan Benjelloun, the International Olympic Committee member in Morocco: "Her victory shows that with serious training victory is possible from a competitor from any country."

"Morocco has always shone at sport—in regional Games, university and military championships. But recognition is difficult to attain because one must reach the first three in an Olympics. Now we have achieved it."

El Moutawakil's gold is only the fourth Olympic medal won by an African woman and is believed to be the first ever by an Arab woman. Three South African athletes won medals in 1932 and 1956.

Brown ran well, but from the outside lane she had trouble seeing the rest of the field.

"If I ever get Lane 8 again, it will be a day too soon," she said. "I guess I'm my own worst critic. I didn't have as good a race as I wanted to. I didn't have any idea where anyone was. I came off the sixth or seventh hurdle, then I knew where everybody was—in front of me."

(UPI, LAT, Reuters)



Nawal El Moutawakil, center, embraces Judi Brown, foreground, and Sandra Farmer.

Complaints Rampant In Boxing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — South Korea lost a protest against alleged pro-American judging at the Olympic boxing tournament Wednesday night, stuck to its threat of withdrawing from the Games if future fights were not judged better and then promptly lost another close decision and protested again.

Hard on the heels of that decision a South Korean won a decision that left his Swedish opponent claiming he had been robbed and that South Korea had intimidated the judges.

British officials, meanwhile, were upset over a decision Tuesday that favored an American over a British fighter and another Wednesday that favored a Canadian. They charged that Americans and Canadians were favored because of possible lucrative television contracts once the fighters turn professional.

As the controversies over judging continued, the United States placed 11 of its 12 boxers in the semifinals, where all participants are sure medal winners. Italy was next most successful with five, followed by Yugoslavia with four and South Korea and Canada with three each. Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Turkey and Algeria have two boxing medals each.

The International Amateur Boxing Association's appeals commission voted a 2-2 tie on a South Korean protest against Jerry Page's 4-1 light-welterweight decision over Kim Dong Kil on Tuesday. But AIBA President Donald Hull upheld Page's victory.

Then in the very next bout, South Korea's featherweight, Park Hyeon Goo, appeared to have won a 3-2 decision from the jury over Omar Catar Peraza of Venezuela, but the appeals commission overturned it to make it a 4-1 decision for the Venezuelan.

Then the South Korean welterweight An Young Su took to the ring and was given a 5-0 decision over Vesa Koskela of Sweden.

"I can't understand that. I was sure I won," said the Swede. "All this protesting by South Korea, it didn't affect me, but maybe it did the judges."

(AP, UPI)

Quinon Wins Pole Vault

United Press International
LOS ANGELES — Pierre Quinon of France took a six-month course in relaxation and the cure has paid off with an Olympic gold medal in the pole vault.

Quinon made vaults of 18 feet 8 1/2 inches (5.08 meters) and 18-10 1/2 to beat Mike Tully of the United States and leave teammate Thierry Vigneron to share the bronze medal with American Earl Bell.

On the tactical side, Quinon said he switched to a more brittle pole to combat strong headwinds on the field at the Memorial Coliseum, but he gave his relaxation therapist a share of the credit.

"We have worked together for six months and made a lot of progress," Quinon said after the 4, hour, 10-minute competition. "The system I follow has to be done alone. I like that because you are all alone when you pole vault."

Quinon was all alone when he hit the winning jump. Tully made 18-9 1/2 with his third try but passed at 18-3 1/2 and 18-10 1/2 when Quinon succeeded on his first attempt.

"When I got 18-3 1/2, I knew it would put a lot of pressure on my opponents and when Tully passed, I knew he was going to go for 19-4," Quinon said. "I just tried to calm myself and concentrate."

Tully cleared the bar at 19-4 but caught the bar on his chest on the way down. On his last attempt, Tully pulled a thigh muscle and ran under the bar.

"Quinon was making bars without touching them," said Tully. "Maybe if I jumped at 18-10 1/2 and made it on the first try I could have got around it. Looking back, maybe I should have. But I thought I could make 19 feet. I did it in practice Thursday. I didn't think my leg would fall off though."

France first won the pole vaulting with Fernand Gonder's gold medal in the 1906 Games in Athens, but despite producing many world class vaulters, the country had to wait 78 years for its next medal.



For Pierre Quinon, physical heights and emotional highs.

Lewis Takes 3d Gold as U.S. Sweeps 200 Meters

U.S. Air Force Officer Takes 400; Thompson Leading Hingsen in Decathlon

By Robert Facher
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — A headwind prevented Carl Lewis from setting a world record in the 200-meter dash Wednesday night. But nothing could keep him from winning his third Olympic gold medal as he led the first U.S. medal sweep of the Games.

Despite running into a wind measured at two miles an hour (3.2 kph), Lewis was unchallenged in 19.80 seconds. It was an Olympic record and the third fastest 200 meters in history. Had that breeze been at his back, Lewis almost certainly would have erased Pietro Mennea's world mark of 19.72.

Mennea was seventh Wednesday night, as Kirk Baptiste earned the silver in 19.96 and Thomas Jefferson completed the American sweep by outlasting Joao Batista Silva of Brazil for the bronze.

"I try to do my hardest," Lewis said after adding the 200-meter gold to previous victories in the 100 meters and long jump, with the 4x100 relay to come on Saturday. A victory by Lewis in that event would match Jesse Owens's Olympic track and field record of four gold medals, set in Berlin in 1936.

Lewis said his left hamstring, which troubled him during Monday's long jump, had tightened during the semifinals earlier Wednesday. "It was stiff in the qualifying heat," he said, "and because I was thinking about it in the final I went out too hard. I paid the price at the end."

Lewis was booed during Monday's long jump because he elected to pass up his final four jumps. Asked about this on Wednesday, Lewis said: "I don't have any qualms about taking only two jumps in the long jump. My hamstring was a little tight from running the two 200 heats earlier in the day. It was stiffening up on me. The main thing for me to do here is to compete well and do my best. I just

want my best chance to win four gold medals."

After he had claimed the third gold medal, he and the two other victorious Americans knelt on the track. "I'm really glad to get all of this over," he said. "I've had 11 competitions so far. When I first got here, there was so much excitement, and now finally everyone else is getting into the action. Our whole goal here was to sweep the event. When we knelt down together on the track, we said a little thank you that it all worked out."

In the 400 meters, U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Alonzo Babers chopped more than a half-second off his personal best with a time of 44.27. The event lost much of its impact when a hamstring injury prevented the world champion, Bert Cameron of Jamaica, from competing in the final.

Babers raced past Gabriel Tiacoh of the Ivory Coast and Darren Clark of Australia in the last 30 meters to win. Tiacoh, a student at Washington State University, finished second.

Antonio McKay, an American enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology, won the bronze by trailing Clark with a late surge. McKay, saddled with lane one, never was a factor in the chase for gold.

Cameron had virtually pulled up on the backstretch of his semifinal on Monday before resuming the race and charging home in fourth place. The injury proved to be too serious for him to come back Wednesday night.

Babers credited high-altitude training at the Air Force Academy for his victory.

"I think it helped, because in the Olympics you have four tough rounds and I was able to recover more quickly," he said. "After the [U.S.] trials, I was disappointed at not winning, but I talked to my coach and he said it would help not having pressure on me."

"It all worked out. Once I came off the curve, I was in front and I

wasn't going to let it go this time."

After winning the first Olympic medal for the Ivory Coast, Tiacoh said, "I think the president will call all the team to celebrate that. I'd like that. It makes me feel proud. For a while I saw myself with the gold medal, but Alonzo Babers came on strong like a rocket."

Tiacoh had finished seventh in the NCAA 400, won by McKay, and he said, "That was a nightmare for me. I just wanted to go home."

McKay regarded his Olympic bronze medal in a similar vein.

"This is one of the saddest days of my life," he said. "The one goal I had was for gold, but now I have to settle for bronze and that's not enough. Being in lane one, I couldn't focus on the guys outside me. I thought I was in great position, but the other guys worked harder."

Daley Thompson of Britain, meanwhile, established personal bests in four events of the decathlon. After seven events of the 10-event competition, Thompson had 6,365 points to 6,333 for Jurgen Hingsen of West Germany.

Hingsen had 4,536 points at the halfway mark when he set his world record of 8,798 in June. After five events, Thompson was at 4,633.

Thompson had bests of 10.44 seconds in the 100 meters, 26 feet, 3 1/2 inches (8.01 meters) in the long jump, 51-7 (15.72 meters) in the shot put and 152-9 (46.56 meters) in the discus. His other performances were 6-8 (2.03 meters) in the high jump, 46.97 seconds in the 400 meters and 14.34 in the 100 hurdles.

In women's competition, Mary Decker and Zola Budd made their first Olympic appearances in the semifinals of the 3,000 meters, a new event, and had no trouble qualifying for Friday's final. Marica Puica of Romania, seventh in the qualifying, had the fastest time, 8:43.42.

"The girl behind me [Lynn Williams of Canada] was at my heels

the whole way, so that was a problem," Decker said. "If they do that in the final, I'll kill 'em."

Florence Griffith, the woman with the far-out fingernails, led the way into Thursday's semifinals of the women's 200 meters. She had the best times in both rounds Wednesday, 22.56 and 22.33.

Valerie Brisco-Hooks, the 400-meter gold medalist, also advanced. So did the favored Merlene Ottey of Jamaica.

Griffith has allowed the fingernails on her left hand to grow about three inches long. On Wednesday she had them painted bright red.

■ **Marce to Miss 1,500**
Sydney Marce, a 27-year-old black South African who gained U.S. citizenship four months ago to qualify as an Olympian, has withdrawn from Thursday's 1,500-meter race because of an injury suffered earlier this summer. (LAT)



Greg Louganis: With the springboard title, "my life is full."

OLYMPIC BRIEFS

Australian Lifter Sets Olympic Mark

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Dean Lukin, a millionaire Australian tuna fisherman, set an Olympic record Wednesday to pick up his gold medal for super-heavyweight weightlifting.

Lukin, 24, is the first Australian to win a gold medal in weightlifting. He had an aggregate total of 412.5 kilograms (907.5 pounds) to beat the Mario Martinez, an American, by only 2 kilos. The bronze went to Manfred Nerlinger of West Germany.

Martinez had a 12.5-kilo advantage after the snatch, the first phase of competition. But Lukin overcame it with a clean and jerk of 240 kilos, an Olympic record.

Lukin and Norberto Oberburger, Italy's first weightlifting gold medalist in 60 years, were the only two lifters to break up what otherwise was a Chinese, Romanian and West German affair. The Chinese won the gold in the four lightest weight classes; Romania picked up two gold medals in the middle weights, and West Germany got the other two golds in a competition acutely affected by the absence of Soviet and Bulgarian weightlifters.

Austrian Tops in Middleweight Judo

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Peter Seisenbecher of Austria, the European champion, captured the gold medal in the middleweight division of Olympic judo Wednesday, defeating the American Bobby Berland with a lean inner thigh throw.

The 24-year-old Austrian was in top form. In quick succession, he eliminated top opponents including Seiki Nose of Japan, a 31-year-old veteran of six-degree black belt, and top-rated Fabien Canu of France. Nose fought back through the repechage, a losers' competition, to take bronze medal with a strangle on Canu. The other bronze went to Walter Amorim of Brazil who beat Densign White of Britain in the semifinals.

French Fencer Beats Swede for Gold

LONG BEACH, California (UPI) — Philippe Boisse of France fought off the determined effort of Sweden's Bjorne Vaggo on Wednesday to capture the Olympic gold medal in the men's individual epee fencing event. Vaggo won the silver and Philippe Ribaud of France took the bronze.

Boisse, whose bouncy defense and swift attack proved to be too much for Vaggo, quickly assumed an 8-2 lead. Vaggo was able to score on a couple of simultaneous touches, but Boisse prevailed 10-5.

Ribaud and fourth-place finisher Stefano Bellone cautiously took their fight down to the last minute of the 10-minute bout, but Bellone was able to score only 7 touches to Ribaud's 10.

U.S. Dominating Freestyle Wrestling

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — Four American wrestlers, led by Ed Mach at 90 kilograms (198 pounds), clinched at least a silver medal Wednesday night as the United States continued to dominate the Olympic freestyle wrestling tournament.

The U.S. domination was marred only by two losses for Joe Gonzalez. The rest of the day was a breeze for the powerful U.S. team, which got victories from Banach, Dave Schultz (74 kilos), Randy Lewis (62 kilos), Bruce Baumgartner (over 100 kilos) and Bobby Weaver (48 kilos).

Another strong medal contender, Martin Knop of West Germany, won three matches at 74 kilos.

American Yachtsmen Finish With 3 Gold Medals

United Press International
LONG BEACH, California — The United States has taken three gold medals in the Olympic yachting series, while New Zealand earned two and the Netherlands and Spain one each.

Jonathan McKee and his crewman Carl Buchan took the gold for the United States in the Flying Dutchman class on Wednesday, followed by Terry McLaughlin of Canada and Jonathan Richards of Britain.

The competition has been fierce between the American and Canadian boats, and they entered the final race only three net points apart, but McLaughlin started early and had to return to the line for a restart.

"It would have been a good battle, but he [McLaughlin] had to go back," McKee said.

McLaughlin made two protests for redress after being charged with a false start and having to return to the end of the line. But after three hours of deliberation, the jury

threw out the protests, which could have moved their Canadian up to a gold medal if upheld.

Carl's father, Bill, earned another U.S. gold — in the Star class. The Star silver medal was won by Joachim Griesse of West Germany, and the bronze went to Giorgio Goria of Italy.

"Basically we came from pretty far back up to leading," Bill Buchan said of the last race. "The race could have gotten away from us on the first leg."

Robbie Haines won the third U.S. yachting gold in the Soling class.

Russell Counts of New Zealand won the gold in the Finn class while John Bertrand, an American, took the silver and Canada's Terry Nelson won the bronze.

After the race, the New Zealanders' equipment was weighed to make sure it conformed with regulations and it only passed the test on the third try.

New Zealand's other yachting

gold was won by Rex Sellers in the Tornado class. Randy Smyth won the silver for the United States, and Chris Cairns took the bronze for Australia.

Stephan van den Berg of the Netherlands won that country's only 1984 yachting gold, in the Windglider class.

"I just had to watch two people," van den Berg said of the last race. "Bruce Kendall [of New Zealand] and Scott Steele [of the United States], and I could forget about Scott because it was windy."

In the 470 class, the gold was won by Luis Dorreste of Spain, while Stephen Benjamin won the silver for the United States, and Thierry Peponnet of France took the bronze.

Dag Halseid of Norway earned points to equal the Soling silver medal, but he was protested by the on-the-water jury for "pumping" his sails in his last race Tuesday. He was disqualified after the jury deliberated for nearly two hours.

As a result, Tourbin Graet of Brazil moved up to take the silver and Hans Fogh of Canada the bronze.

Fogh had sympathy with the Norwegians, but felt that his crew had sailed well enough for a medal.

"We got the advantage, but I have to feel for them [the Norwegians] very badly," Fogh said. "They outlasted us but I'm not going to be ashamed of our crew. They are good young sailors. You might say we got a lucky wind-shift."

Before hearing of the protest, Usterud said: "We always thought we were better than the others going for silver and bronze. We were only seventh in the sixth race because we lost a man over the side. In this last race, we were trying to keep ahead of the others."

The Norwegians finished in second place, with the Brazilians fourth and the Canadians sixth.

Moscow Readies Games for 'Tens of Countries'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced plans Thursday for its own mini-Olympic Games later this month with 8,000 athletes expected to compete.

Tass, the official news agency, said that "tens of countries" would send teams to the Friendship '84 competition starting Aug. 17. It did not name the countries, however.

The Soviet Union led a boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics that was joined by 13 other countries, including all of Moscow's European allies except Romania. The Friendship '84 games are being held all over Eastern Europe this summer to enable athletes from the boycotting countries to show their skills.

The Friendship '84 games have been dubbed the "alternative Olympics" in the West and Thursday's announcement made clear that at the very least they will be a "mini-Olympics" right after the real thing in Los Angeles.

Moscow has been careful to say that it is not trying to stage an alternative Olympics, a move which would violate the International Olympic Charter.

But the scale and presentation of the planned games makes clear the Soviet authorities are trying to make up to the Soviet public as much as possible for the disappointment caused by the boycott of Los Angeles.

The Friendship '84 events, according to Tass sports commentator Yuri Khromov, will be "a major event on the international sports' calendar in this Olympic year."

Soviet television has shown no coverage of the Olympics. Newspapers have been carrying the bare results of the Los Angeles Games, but the only comment has been a steady stream of criticism about the standard of athletic performances, the organization of the Games and the host city.

Eight events for the Friendship '84 games will be held in sites used in the 1980 Moscow

Olympics, the announcement said, while yachting races will be conducted at Tallinn, Estonia, which was host for the yachting events four years ago.

Formal opening ceremonies, with the 8,000 athletes taking part, were scheduled for Aug. 18, a day after the competition begins in track and field.

There also will be competition in swimming, cycling, rowing, basketball, point shooting and skeet and trap shooting. Cyclists from almost 20 countries will take part, Tass said.

Moscow will provide VIP treatment for athletes. Most will live in the Hotel Rossiya, not far from the Kremlin and Red Square. Team buses will get police escorts around Moscow and streets will be closed to local motorists to prevent traffic jams on competition days, the announcement said.

In addition, press facilities will be set up "at an Olympic level," Tass said, to provide fast transmission of results. (LAT, Reuters)

With Olympic Diving Crown, Louganis Finds Missing Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Greg Louganis of the United States, considered the best diver in the world and probably the best in history, finally won the only major international award that has eluded him.

With a near flawless performance that included four perfect 10s, three from Swedish judge Toivo Ohman, Louganis captured the gold medal in Olympic springboard diving by an overwhelming margin Wednesday night.

"That was my goal coming here," Louganis said after his victory. "I'd like to savor that victory for a while before I think about my next step."

Louganis' next step is the platform diving title, which will be decided on Sunday, the Games' last day.

"I dedicated myself to winning the springboard gold medal," said Louganis, a member of the U.S. team that boycotted the Moscow Games. "It was my missing link. As for the platform, that's something coming up. Whether I win it or not, my life is full."

Louganis will compete in the U.S. Nationals later this year, then sit down and decide his future. He has hinted that at age 24 it might be time for him to start thinking about what he wants to do next.

His total Wednesday of 754.41 points — just under his previous record of 755.59 — gave him a 92-point victory over the silver medalist, Tan Liangde of China. Ron Merriott of the United States took the bronze.

Because the rest of the field often cannot stay close enough to pressure him, Louganis must compete with himself. Even the judges sense this, and begin to grade him against his own previous performances. Or perhaps it is more accurate to say that Louganis' performances have become the standard for perfection against which all divers are judged.

After his 752-point performance in the qualifying round Tuesday, Louganis said, "I'll have to perform better, because in each competition the judges see good things and they expect a little bit more the next day."

Louganis was strong and consistent enough throughout the competition to easily win his second Olympic medal. In 1976, he won the silver medal in the springboard at the Montreal Games.

Louganis took the lead after the first dive and never trailed. He led by 30 points at the end of the compulsory and stretched the margin in the optional program.

Since Louganis had said his ultimate goal was to break his world record of 755.37 points, Wednesday night's crowd at the Olympic swimming and diving facility seemed disappointed when he missed the mark. Not Louganis.

"Records can be broken any time," he said. "Olympic gold medals are hard to come by — only once in four years. Winning in the Olympics means more than any record."

(UPI, NYT)

| Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Sts. 100s High Low | Close | Chg |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----|

(Continued from Page 6)

| N | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|--------|--------|---|
| 25 1/2 | 16 | NAFCO | 80b | 4.3 | 13 | 11 | 18% | 18 1/2 | 18 3/4 | — |

[illegible]

Aug. 9

Baron Baron

Grains

| bu | minimum: | dollars | per | bu |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Jan | 1,50% | 1,55% | 1,90% | 1,53% |
| Feb | 1,68% | 1,74 | 1,68% | 1,71 |
| Mar | 1,78% | 1,84 | 1,78% | 1,83 |
| Apr | 1,88% | 1,94 | 1,88% | 1,91 |
| May | 1,98% | 2,04 | 1,98% | 2,03 |
| Jun | 1,65% | 1,68 | 1,65% | 1,68 |
| Jul | | | | 1,73 |
| Aug | | | | 1,78 |
| Prev. Prev | don't | seen | sales int | 54,446 |
| | | | | up |
| | | | | 3. |

| bu | minimum: | dollars | per | bu |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Jan | 2,94 | 2,98 | 2,97 | 2,95% |
| Feb | 2,80% | 2,84 | 2,88 | 2,83% |
| Mar | 2,88% | 2,91% | 2,88 | 2,91% |
| Apr | 2,94% | 2,97% | 2,94 | 2,97% |
| May | 2,97% | 3,01 | 2,97% | 3,01% |
| Jun | 2,84% | 2,87% | 2,84% | 2,87% |
| Jul | 2,97% | 2,99% | 2,97% | 2,99% |
| Aug | | | | 3,01% |
| Prev. Prev | don't | seen | sales int | 54,446 |
| | | | | up |
| | | | | 3. |

Financial

[illegible]**Food**

| OFFER C (NYCSE) | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1,500 lbs. - cents per lb. | | | | | | |
| 153.67 | 110.50 | Sep | 142.51 | 142.50 | 142.40 | + |
| 154.20 | 114.40 | Oct | 139.65 | 139.50 | 139.50 | + |
| 153.50 | 120.50 | Nov | 137.50 | 137.50 | 137.75 | + |
| 147.50 | 122.51 | Mar | 156.00 | 174.10 | 135.50 | 136.10 |
| 47.50 | 127.50 | Jul | 134.75 | 134.75 | 134.75 | + |
| 47.50 | 127.00 | Sep | 133.50 | 133.50 | 133.55 | + |
| 35.00 | 130.00 | Dec | | | 132.38 | + |
| S1, Series 1,100 Prev. Sales 2,384 | | | | | | |
| Prev. Day Open Int. 9,720 off 793 | | | | | | |
| UGA-ROLES 111 (NYCSE) | | | | | | |
| 2,000 lbs. - cents per lb. | | | | | | |
| 14.93 | 4.10 | Sep | 4.07 | 4.09 | 4.09 | - |
| 15.30 | 4.22 | Oct | 4.26 | 4.28 | 4.25 | + |
| 13.16 | 4.79 | Jan | 4.79 | 4.79 | 4.79 | + |

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| OPPER (COMEX) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1009 lbs. cents per lb. | | | | | |
| 61.20 | 56.45 | 59.00 | 57.00 | 59.00 | +1.00 |
| 61.20 | 56.50 | 58.50 | 56.50 | 58.50 | +2.00 |
| 57.40 | 57.40 | 60.05 | 60.05 | 60.05 | +3.65 |
| 57.20 | 58.50 | 60.40 | 60.10 | 60.10 | +2.60 |
| 58.10 | 59.10 | 61.90 | 61.90 | 61.90 | +3.80 |
| 57.20 | 57.20 | 62.50 | 62.50 | 62.50 | +5.30 |
| 61.80 | May | 63.50 | 64.50 | 63.50 | +1.70 |
| 58.25 | 63.00 | Jul | 65.65 | 65.65 | +6.45 |
| 62.10 | 64.20 | Sept | 65.95 | 66.20 | +4.10 |
| 62.20 | 64.20 | Oct | 66.10 | 66.10 | +4.90 |
| 64.30 | 64.30 | Nov | 66.40 | 66.40 | +6.20 |
| 66.20 | Mar | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | +13.80 |
| 67.35 | Apr | 71.95 | 71.95 | 71.95 | +14.95 |
| 67.00 | Sales | 71.95 | 71.95 | 71.95 | +14.65 |
| 67.00 | Prev. Sales | 5.970 | | | |
| 67.00 | Day Open Int. | 33,247 | 67,307 | | |

Livestock

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 75.35 | 69.35 | Mar | 71.95 | 71.95 | 71.95 | +1.00 |
| 100 Soles | 1.000 | Prev. Series | 5.970 | | | |
| 100 New | Open Int | 53,367 | 87,327 | | | |
| OVER (COMEX) | | | | | | |
| 100 (roy cas) | conts | per tray cas | | | | |
| 764.8 | 685.0 | Aug | 734.0 | 734.0 | 754.0 | +1.00 |
| 715.0 | 683.0 | Sep | 759.0 | 761.5 | 761.5 | +4.00 |
| 715.0 | 715.0 | Oct | 794.0 | 796.0 | 796.0 | +1.00 |
| 755.0 | 760.0 | Dec | 778.0 | 786.0 | 794.0 | +8.00 |
| 737.0 | 735.0 | Jan | 786.0 | 819.5 | 786.0 | +31.00 |
| 720.0 | 720.0 | Mar | 825.0 | 835.0 | 801.0 | +10.00 |
| 730.0 | 730.0 | May | 819.0 | 825.0 | 851.0 | +32.00 |

Aug. 9

[illegible]

London Metals Aug
 Figures in sterling per metric ton

| Commodity and Unit | This Year | Year Ago | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Wheat, 60 lbs. bu. | 1.44 | 1.28 | |
| Barley, 48 lbs. bu. | 2.00 | 1.81 | |
| Oats, 32 lbs. bu. | 2.00 | 1.81 | |
| Feed corn (Pitt.), ton | 47.00 | 45.00 | High grade |
| Wheat, 60 lbs. bu. | 21.00 | 21.00 | spot |
| Feed corn (Pitt.), ton | 88-90 | 74-75 | 3 months |
| Wheat No. 1 heavy Pitt. | 28-32 | 20-22 | |
| Cooper elect. lb | 64-67774 | 7972 | Cooper cat |
| Steel (Strait), lb | 4.20-5 | 6.83 | 3 months |
| W.C. E. St. L. Basis, lb | 4.20-5 | 6.83 | |
| Aluminum, oz | 129.5-133 | 141-150 | Tin: spot |
| W.C. N.Y. oz | 7.54 | 11.715 | 3 months |

Asian Commodities
Aug. 9

| HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 14.5 per ounce | | | | | | |
| | | | Close | | Prev | |
| | | | High | Low | Bid | Ask |
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | 343.00 | 343.00 | 342.50 | 343.00 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 344.00 | 344.00 | 343.50 | 344.00 |
| Oct | N.T. | 350.00 | 349.00 | 348.00 | 351.00 | 348.00 |
| Nov | N.T. | N.T. | 346.00 | 346.00 | 345.50 | 346.00 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 349.00 | 349.00 | 348.50 | 349.00 |
| Jan | N.T. | N.T. | 377.00 | 377.00 | 376.50 | 377.00 |
| Jun | 378.00 | 378.00 | 379.00 | 379.00 | 378.50 | 379.00 |

Volume: 21 lots of 100 oz.

London Commodities.

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| SUGAR | | | | |
| Oct | 121.00 | 118.60 | 119.20 | 119.40 |
| Dec | 130.60 | 128.40 | 129.20 | 128.80 |
| Mar | 145.00 | 142.80 | 143.00 | 144.40 |
| May | 151.40 | 148.90 | 149.20 | 151.40 |
| Aug | 159.00 | 159.00 | 157.00 | 158.20 |
| Oct | 167.60 | 167.00 | 166.60 | 168.20 |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T. | 175.00 | 175.00 |

3,050 lots of 50 tons.

Paris Commodities

| Figures in French Francs per metric ton. | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
| SUGAR | | | | |
| 1 | 1,300 | 1,215 | 1,315 | -15 |
| 2 | 1,240 | 1,245 | 1,245 | -10 |
| 3 | 1,425 | 1,405 | 1,407 | -21 |
| 4 | 1,444 | 1,445 | 1,442 | -50 |
| 5 | 1,526 | 1,522 | 1,525 | -20 |
| 6 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -35 |
| 7 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 8 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 9 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 10 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 11 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 12 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 13 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 14 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 15 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 16 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 17 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 18 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 19 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 20 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 21 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 22 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 23 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 24 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 25 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 26 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 27 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 28 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 64 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 66 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 68 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 69 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 70 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 72 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 74 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 76 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 82 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 83 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 84 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 85 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 86 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 87 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 88 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 89 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 90 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 91 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 92 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 93 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 94 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 95 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 96 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 98 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 99 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 100 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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| 104 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
| 105 | N.T. | N.T. | 1,545 | -10 |
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Dividends Aug.

| Company | Per Amt Pay | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|------|
| INCREASED | | | |
| De Lx Check Print. | Q | .44 | 9-4 |
| USUAL | | | |
| Cochmen Ind. | Q | .10 | 9-4 |
| Crown Zellerbach | Q | .25 | 10-1 |
| Daniel Inc. | Q | .04 | 9-23 |
| Dean Foods | Q | .12 | 9-14 |
| Dinner Bell | Q | .10 | 8-27 |
| Energas Co | Q | .40 | 9-12 |

Isuzu Buys Stake in Malay
Reuters

TOKYO — Isuzu Motors Ltd. said it has taken a 25-percent stake in Automotive Manufacturers Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. and that the manufacturer started assembling cars from Isuzu design kits Thursday. It said AMM plans to produce 4,000 cars in its first year and raise output to 7,000 in three years.

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|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | N.Q. | N.Q. | N.Q. | N |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | N.Q. | N.Q. | N.Q. | N |
| Dec | 357.50 | 355.90 | 357.20 | 357.36 | 357.50 | 359 |
| Feb | N.T. | N.T. | 363.70 | 364.50 | N.Q. | N |
| Apr | N.T. | N.T. | 372.88 | 373.18 | N.Q. | N |

**The Daily Source for
International Investor**

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 6

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1984

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TECHNOLOGY

Search for Fuel Economy Leads to Improved Tires

By MARSHALL SCHUON

NEW YORK — For the average driver, even the driver who loves cars, the tire is among the least inspiring of automotive components. Yet few parts have been so vastly improved over the years. Indeed, today's steel-belted radial bears little resemblance to the Model T's unridable rubber.

The biggest improvement in tire technology has come in recent years, prompted by a need for better fuel economy. Car makers, as well as the tire companies, have poured money into research, and the outcome has been tires that present far less resistance on the road.

According to Alan Browne, a tire analyst at the General Motors Research Laboratories, rolling resistance is equivalent to power loss, and a car being put through its paces for a federal fuel economy rating can experience a "five percent" loss of power equal to 25 to 40 percent of the engine's output.

"What causes this loss," Mr. Browne said, "is the flexing of materials in the tire." To combat that, tires have been designed for greater air pressure and with reduced sidewall thickness and more efficient tread compounds, bettering GM's average corporate fuel economy by as much as two miles a gallon (35 kilometers a liter).

Heat is a factor in the way a tire performs, too, and various parts of a tire should run both hot and cold. "If it's the highly stressed tread or shoulder area, heat increases wear and degradation," said Mr. Browne. "But if it's the bead and lower sidewall region, heat can work for you, not against you." Heat in those areas makes a tire more flexible, thus consuming less energy.

As a result, GM has been using computerized thermomechanical models of tire power loss, and experimenting with thin coatings of insulation sprayed on aluminum wheels to hold heat where the tire's bead meets the rim.

The type of materials in a tire also affect the way it generates—and uses—heat, and as many as three compounds are already used in a tire's sidewall, with still others making up the tread and bead areas.

Stanley Mihelich, vice president for manufacturing at Goodyear, the largest U.S. tire maker, said his company has invested heavily in material research, particularly in polymers. "The R&D emphasis in recent years has been in material development," he said, "because that's really where the technology is moving."

His colleague, F. Vincent Prus, Goodyear's vice president for corporate technology, said the added emphasis was needed both to improve manufacturing processes and to make the product better. "I guess if I had to say what was in sight for the next five or 10 years," he said, "it's that tires are not going to look a lot different, but there is going to be a lot of difference in the molecular level in rubbers and reinforcing materials."

The computer has helped, too, and with electronic design has come improvement in all areas. "Fundamentally, the tire is a fairly mature product," Mr. Prus said. "It has been around for a long time, but there is still an awful lot of new technology that is going into design and construction and ways of manufacturing."

"A lot of people think of tires strictly in terms of the tread wear and the durability that they deliver, but there is an awful lot related to their performance, how they handle, how they take corners, their traction in all kinds of driving conditions, and obviously rolling resistance. With the computer, you can run through all sorts of tread patterns, and the tradeoff is to get good traction while not being excessively noisy. Then you want a certain degree of aesthetics, because the tire does need some sort of marketing appeal."

Mr. Mihelich said that design has come a long way in the past (Continued on Page 16, Col. 7)

New Gains Predicted For Japan

OECD Also Sees Hostile Reaction

The Associated Press

PARIS — Japan is entering a new period of economic expansion after a steady deceleration in growth since 1979, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in a report prepared for publication Friday.

But the OECD report warned that Japan's economic strength is also a liability in that it is likely to trigger increased resentment among its main trading partners.

It said Japan should step up efforts to open its domestic markets to imports and that the underdeveloped yen should eventually come to reflect the economy's real strength.

Further, import liberalization measures are clearly desirable, "the OECD said in its annual survey of the Japanese economy, adding that such action would benefit both Japan's economy and the world's."

The OECD recommended that Japanese officials foster a steady growth of domestic demand and said the yen's exchange rate "should be seen as properly reflecting the strength of fundamentals."

It also said the remaining obstacles to free trade must be removed.

The report said that despite the yen's appreciation since late 1982, the currency "still does not reflect the exceptionally strong competitive position of the Japanese economy."

It acknowledged that prospects for a significant strengthening of the yen were "limited" unless foreign interest rates come down and/or the dollar weakened appreciably.

In view of the domestic constraints facing the Japanese economy, the study said, changes in government policy aimed at triggering an appreciation of the yen "do not appear feasible at present."

But it said eventual greater internationalization and improved access by foreign financial institutions to the Japanese capital market "should enable the yen to reflect more fully its underlying strength."

The report said the Japanese had weathered the second oil shock of the late 1970s and the ensuing international recession better than any other of its 24 members of the OECD.

Growth remained higher in Japan than elsewhere, inflation fell below levels prevailing in the 1960s.

Trade Surplus Narrows

The Finance Ministry said Thursday that Japan's customs-cleared trade surplus fell 20 percent in July to \$3.21 billion from \$4.02 billion in June, Reuters reported from Tokyo. The July figure, however, was a 12.6-percent rise from the \$2.85-billion surplus in the same month a year earlier.

Exports in July rose 17.3 percent from a year earlier to \$14.6 billion after a 20.1-percent year-to-year June rise, while imports rose 18.6 percent to \$11.39 billion after a 3.8-percent June gain, it said.

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AT&T Struggling for Efficiency

Telephone Giant Finds Its Size Is Unwieldy

By Peter W. Barnes

NEW YORK — Last year, a few months before the breakup of the Bell System, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. dispatched a cadre of white-collar soldiers to its warehouses to find out why shipments of small office switchboards were running far behind schedule. At one Manhattan warehouse, a group of crates that had sat for no one knew how long turned out to contain 200 of the phone switchboards for which customers had been clamoring.

The incident is still a celebrated story among AT&T salesmen, especially those pressed by clients to meet promised delivery dates. "Here's the largest company in the world, a company that's supposed to be so sophisticated and computerized, opening boxes to find out what it had in inventory," said one salesman who recently resigned.

The story illustrates the type of problem that still plagues AT&T, seven months after it spun off its Bell operating companies. Its on-time delivery record, particularly in its old mainstay telephone business, remains poor, although the company is trying hard to become more efficient.

But its staff, both in size and in orientation, remains a major stumbling block. AT&T's high-level decision makers are more oriented to manufacturing considerations than to speedy customer response. Its marketing and sales staff has had less than two years to develop the skills needed to succeed in an unregulated environment. And its overall labor costs are among the highest in the telecommunications industry.

AT&T is saddled with a cost of \$61 an hour to install and maintain products and equipment, compared with \$33 an hour for International Business Machines Corp. and \$28 for MCI Communications, according to the Eastern Management Group of Parsippany, New Jersey. Analysts say the huge company could cut more than 10 percent,

or 40,000 employees, from its staff of 373,300 people before hitting muscle.

"We're intent on getting our force and cost reductions done as soon as possible," said Edward M. Block, an AT&T senior vice president. "We want to start into 1985 with all that behind us—that's our goal."

The company has made some progress. It is keeping a watchful eye on expense accounts, and a management wage freeze announced last month is expected to save AT&T \$184 million next year as well as set a tone for 1986 union negotiations.

AT&T held second-quarter costs to just 1.7 percent above its \$7.7-billion first-quarter costs. That was undoubtedly a factor in its better-than-expected second-quarter earnings of \$455 million, or 43 cents a share.

But analysts say that some of those earnings stemmed from first-quarter transactions, and that AT&T actually has a good deal more organization—(Continued on Page 25, Col. 1)

The Albatross of Cost

What AT&T and some competitors pay per hour for installation and maintenance of products and equipment, including salary, benefits and overhead

| | |
|---------------|------|
| AT&T | \$61 |
| GTE | \$53 |
| WESTERN UNION | \$49 |
| IBM | \$33 |
| MCI | \$28 |

Source: The Eastern Management Group, Parsippany, N.J.

The New York Times

Shell Earnings Fall Short of Most Forecasts

By Lynne Curry

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, buoyed by higher crude oil output and chemical earnings, reported Thursday that its second-quarter profit climbed 25 percent from a year earlier.

Despite the gain to £778 million (\$1.02 billion), though, the share price of Shell Transport & Trading, the British arm of the company, fell to a low of 606 pence from an opening price of 618 pence before recovering to close at 613 pence.

Analysts' forecasts for second-quarter net had ranged up to £905 million.

Revenue in the quarter totaled £15.01 billion, up 19 percent from a year earlier.

Shell's worldwide crude oil production in the quarter increased 8.5 percent to 1.6 million barrels a day. Chemical profit rose to £88 million from £10 million.

The metals division showed a profit of £1 million, in contrast to the year-earlier loss of £23 million.

Analysts also noted that the company continues to benefit from cost-cutting measures, notably the closing of excess refinery capacity.

Shell's refining and marketing operations, however, showed a

sharp drop to profit of £62 million from £134 million a year earlier. The company said that its profit margins outside the United States were reduced by the rise of the dollar against other currencies.

Crude is priced in dollars, while oil products are priced in local currencies. So refinery feedstocks cost more in local-currency terms, while refiners are unable to raise their product prices because of what Shell called "keenly competitive" market conditions.

For all of 1984, several analysts forecast net income of £3.45 billion to £3.5 billion, up from £2.75 billion last year. The company's North Sea production is expected to pick up following maintenance work in one of its major oil fields.

Moreover, analysts expect chemical profits to continue increasing.

However, they predict that the company's net income will begin to flatten out in 1985 as production in the North Sea starts to peak. Net income is expected to rise only slightly from this year's level.

Separately, Ultramar PLC, the London-based oil company, reported a profit of £115.8 million for the first half, up 65 percent from a year before.

The company's sales surged 82 percent to £1.5 billion.

World Oil Glut Is Reported to Be Evaporating

Reuters

ROTTERDAM — The world oil glut that sent spot oil prices tumbling last month has largely evaporated, but the recovery now under way could be short-lived, oil traders and analysts said.

Spot market prices for the most actively traded crude, North Sea Brent, bounced back in the past week from a low of \$27 for September loadings to \$28.50, \$1.50 below the British National Oil Corp. official selling price.

The recovery has halted around this level, but analysts expect further firmness through August.

A trader with one of the major oil companies predicted that prices will rise "in a saw-toothed movement."

The upturn has been generated by a decline in supplies of August oil as excess stocks that had built up because of the Gulf war were absorbed and producers responded to low spot prices by restraining output.

But much of the oil being held off the market now could reappear next month, creating a new glut unless demand improves enough to take up the slack, the sources said.

Spot market buyers are now paying \$27.75 a barrel for September loadings of Saudi light crude, the benchmark oil of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that only 10 days ago was trading

at \$27.52 dollars below its official price.

Recent spot buyers have included major companies from the Arabian-American Oil Co. partnership that produces Saudi crude, indicating that they have reduced official-priced liftings.

Traders in New York said liftings by Saudi Arabia's oil-sales company, Norbec, were also very low.

Abundant supplies of Iranian oil, which had kept the bottom out of the market for competing crudes in Europe, show signs of diminishing as traders report reduced lif-

tings from the beleaguered Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.

They say Iran is no longer offering the generous discounts introduced when war-risk insurance premiums and freight rates were at their height in June.

Nigeria won permission from fellow OPEC members on July 10 to produce more than its quota of 1.3 million barrels per day, but there is no Nigerian oil on the spot market and industry sources say it is having trouble finding buyers at the official price for more than one million barrels a day.

Stocks in Rotterdam's 35-million-ton tanks for oil and petroleum products are easing back toward a normal 50 to 60 percent of capacity after nearing overflow in June, according to refiners and owners of independent storage facilities.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Otaiba, leading an OPEC delegation on a seven-nation tour to urge adherence to the organization's policies, was quoted Thursday as saying in a Saudi newspaper interview that production cuts would be considered if needed.

IC to Merge With Pneumo

Reuters

CHICAGO — IC Industries Inc. said Thursday it had agreed to acquire Pneumo Corp., supplier of aircraft landing gear and flight controls, for \$560 million.

IC said it will buy for cash 55 percent of the shares outstanding of Pneumo at \$38 a share and will exchange IC common for each share of Pneumo not bought for cash. Pneumo shares closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$35.625, down 25 cents.

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

| | S | D | U.S. | U.S. | U.S. | U.S. | U.S. | U.S. |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Amsterdam | 3.285 | 4.292 | 112.69 | 36.23 | 0.1336 | — | — | — |
| Brussels | 36.58 | 76.82 | 28.102 | 4.571 | 3.28 | 17.885 | — | 23.925 |
| Milan | 3.915 | 3.82 | — | 32.575 | 1.828 | 82.72 | 4.048 | 118.48 |
| London | 1.7105 | — | — | 11.078 | 2.2618 | 4.28 | 3.285 | 318.875 |
| Paris | 1.78425 | 2.3458 | 61.25 | 288.12 | — | 34.328 | 36.412 | 72.83 |
| New York | 1.3185 | 1.3185 | 228.68 | 8.84 | 1.7248 | 3.825 | 3.429 | 94.42 |
| Frankfurt | 4.9225 | 11.03 | 28.87 | — | 4.7958 | 12.77 | 15.31 | 36.371 |
| Tokyo | 262.725 | 288.12 | 81.77 | 27.33 | 11.67 | 74.34 | 415.00 | 99.59 |
| Zurich | 2.4455 | 3.2029 | 84.357 | 27.43 | 0.1701 | 74.258 | 4.4068 | — |
| ECU | 0.7712 | 0.5851 | 2.224 | 4.810 | 1.2714 | 2.577 | 41.258 | 181.45 |
| 1980 | 1.7024 | 0.7543 | 3.5981 | 14.0713 | N.A. | 3.3254 | 38.5753 | 2.4864 |

Source: Reuters. 1980 is 1980.

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OBSERVER

Hair Conditioning

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am not kidding when I tell you that before World War II millions of Americans washed their hair with any soap that came to hand. They used the same soap for hair that they used for face, hands and everything else.

Sure, there was shampoo. But that was for the few. Poor people who had to wash their hair with bath soap made fun of rich people who used shampoo. When they saw one of the rich few lathering up from a shampoo jar, they yelled, "Shampoo is for the few, but shampoo is for the too."

As you can see, it was a silly time. Shampoo researchers had to put up with ridicule and abuse. Many couldn't take it and abandoned the shampoo research laboratories to work in labs where the United States was trying to beat the Nazis to the secret of producing a deodorizing foot powder.

The United States won that race, thank heaven. Unfortunately, the men who did the job went back to shampoo after the war and ended forever that carefree era when an American's hair could find happiness alone in a shower with nothing but a cake of Lifebuoy.

Shampoo had arrived. How disagreeable it made life. Early shampoos required the customer to make decisions he was utterly unqualified to make. The typical shampoo came in three varieties: "For Oily Hair," "For Dry Hair," "For Regular Hair."

I have never known whether my hair was oily, dry or regular. From the first, I hated the idea that it might be oily. The thought of those millions of hairs up there on the scalp, each one secreting disgusting little globules of oil, could make me squirm with embarrassment.

Even if you did have oily hair, how could anybody bear to let the droplets clog know? I dreaded the smelt which which he would respond to, "Give me the shampoo for oily hair, please." Even having dry hair would be better than that through dry hair sounded suspiciously arid, as though it went with harsh, austere people who didn't have any juice in them.

Well, naturally I took the shampoo "For Regular Hair." After all, my hair seemed to be as regular as

most hair. Though I stayed with the regular, I always had an uneasy feeling that I was not getting full value because I really needed "oily" or "dry."

Nowadays washing your hair has become so complicated that I never do it without the advice of a lawyer. The complexity began to get out of hand when the shampoo labs discovered the "hair conditioner."

This is a liquid of dense viscosity that is sometimes put on the hair after the shampoo has been rinsed out, although some shampoos have the stuff built right in. In this case you get the scrubbing action of the shampoo and conditioning action of the dense viscous liquid all at the same time.

One question, of course, is how can you tell whether your hair needs the simultaneous shampoo-conditioning or the serial treatment with the conditioner not being applied until the shampoo is rinsed out. And that is only one question. Another is: What is a conditioner anyhow?

I have tried sundry conditioners with odd results. Some leave my hair feeling as if it had been larded with bear grease. Others make my hair yearn to be washed again with bath soap an hour or two after a shampoo and conditioner treatment.

Did I mention that with a conditioner you are giving yourself a "treatment"?

Here is how terrible this situation can become: I have three plastic containers picked at random off a shelf. The first says "Conditioning Shampoo for dry hair and scalp." The second says "Shampoo Frequent Use." Is the first bath unsuitable for frequent use? Will the second cause catastrophe on a dry scalp? Why do you need a degree in scalp soap from MIT to wash your hair?

The third container is marked simply "Limp Hair." It contains not limp hair but a pink liquid described as a "quintessence conditioner for dry, lifeless hair."

This container is clearly trying to insult me. It is "Made in France," I see. Probably by some eminently sensible Frenchman who washes his hair in the bathtub.

New York Times Service

Laurels for a Legendary Horse

Exploits of Phar Lap, the Australian Racer, Celebrated in Film

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Simon Wincer sat in the back of a taxi cab with three cans of film on his lap one sweltering afternoon in Manhattan last summer, cursing the heat and the midtown traffic.

"What movie you got in those cans?" the driver asked.

"It's called 'Phar Lap,'" the director replied. "He was a racehorse in Australia."

"Phar Lap? You gotta be kidding," the driver said, pulling out of the lane and committing the first of several traffic violations that got Wincer to his destination just in time. "I saw him run at Agua Caliente in 1932. He was the best. I always thought one should make a movie outta him."

Wincer, who directed the Australian movie, swears the story is true, and the incident seems to him to illustrate a dominant theme in the making of the film, which is opening in New York today.

"We were telling a story that was so well-known and, for many people, so well-loved," Wincer said recently, "that our first obligation was to the truth. We had to separate the truth from the legend, and that became a labor of love."

"Phar Lap" is the story of Australia's greatest racehorse, a chestnut-colored gelding who arrived on a steamer from New Zealand covered with warts and looking in the words of the unhappy American who had paid \$168 for him, "like a cross between a kangaroo and a sheepdog." The gelding was so slow as a youngster that he was named facetiously, "Phar Lap" being a plastic spelling of the Slavic word for "silly" or "foolish." But under the harsh training of a crusty horseman who whipped him through gallops up and down sand dunes, and the tender encouragement of the only stableboy the gelding would respond to, Phar Lap turned into a runner of unprecedented success, courage and popularity.

He was the talk of the international racing world for three years, winning 37 races in 51 starts, often under brutally heavy handicap weights; then he died under unexplained circumstances in Menlo Park, California, in 1932, 11 days after his only race in North America. His death was reported on the front page in The New York Times of April 6, 1932, in a story that received bigger headlines than dispatches headlined "New Hope Financed in Lindbergh Hunt" and "Roosevelt is Victor in Buffalo Primary."

The circumstances of Phar Lap's death give the movie an unanticipated relevance, albeit a somewhat morbid one, in light of the mysterious death June 17 of Swale, the popular American thoroughbred who won this year's Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes.

Phar Lap's story might have been a maudlin cross between "National Velvet" and "Rocky," but for Wincer's devotion to the source material. Racetrackers who have seen the film call it an unusually accurate depiction of the complex and sometimes sordid racing game, and the film's success in Australia — where, the director said, it has grossed almost as much in a year as "Star Wars" did there — suggests that it has won a wide nonracing audience.

Wincer recalls as a child being taken to Melbourne to see Phar Lap's stuffed carcass and preserved heart in a museum. The heart weighed in at 6.3 kilos, twice the size of most horses. To Australians, Phar Lap is a kind of god, he said. "Even today, when you see a little kid triumph over big kids, people say, 'Ah, he has the heart of a Phar Lap.' In the 1930s, Phar Lap was an icon, a symbol of hope. People walked to the races so they could bet on him to pay for dinner."

To separate legend from truth, Wincer and the screenwriter David Williamson spent almost two years sifting through newspapers and collecting recollections. Their most important source was Tom Woodcock, still active as a trainer

at the age of 78, who was Phar Lap's groom, exercise rider and best friend, and trained him for his one start in North America. Woodcock, as portrayed in the film by Tom Burlinson, becomes almost as much the focus of the story as the gelding himself.

"It's amazing," Wincer said. "Woodcock still remembers in vivid detail every one of Phar Lap's 37 victories. He remembers everything, the good and the bad."

There is plenty of the latter. Phar Lap's owner, an American businessman named Dave Davis, was a gambler who was not above manipulating the horse's form to cash big bets. His trainer through all but the last race of his career, Harry Telford, raced the gelding harder and more often than was humane to win purses he needed to pay his bills. He once painted Phar Lap's hooves with an ointment that caused them to crack and temporarily disintegrate, so that he could buy a half-interest in the horse from Davis at a clearance-sale price.

Wincer set about portraying the details with a painstaking accuracy.

"In every racing movie I've seen where a race was staged," he said, "everyone could tell that the jockeys were standing up and choking their horses so that the winner could win. We went out and bought 36 horses to use in Phar Lap's races and rated them in ability from 1 to 36. We told the jockeys to ride them like it was a real race. The different abilities of the horses allowed us to keep that realism while still reaching the exact position of every horse at every moment. The only problem we had was making our Phar Lap when he was supposed to lose."

Casting the title role took 4½ months. Phar Lap was an almost monstrously large racehorse, standing over 17 hands tall at the withers, and had an unusually rich, bright copper-colored coat. Heath Harris, an Australian trainer who served as "Master of Horses" for the film, searched the



Tom Burlinson on "Phar Lap" (Towering Inferno).

tracks and training farms of Australia without success trying just to find a physical duplicate, then stumbled onto a farm only 20 miles (32 kilometers) from his home and saw a 5½-year-old gelding who was the spitting image of Phar Lap.

The horse, who had never raced because of physical ailments early in his career, was named Towering Inferno, and Harris bought him on the spot. He named out to be not only a faster runner than the 36 racehorses used in the film, but also a most willing actor.

Phar Lap had come to the United States three months before his death, to take aim at the world record for career earnings. He ran once, winning the 1932 Agua Caliente Handicap. Eleven days later, he dropped dead. The California track was widely considered to be controlled by organized-crime figures, and Phar Lap's victory was not a popular one with bookmakers, who had bet against him.

"There are so many possibilities," said Wincer. "He had been worked much too hard. They used an arsenic-based medicine to

bring out his coat. The fruit trees nearby had been sprayed with an arsenic-based pesticide. He had been given anesthetic for an operation on his tendons. There could have been dew on his alfalfa. All that is possible. But there were also so many people against the horse. Racing was controlled by the Mafia then."

Wincer has come in for some criticism for failing to credit his leading horse's contribution to the film, Nan Robertson of the New York Times reported. The director explained from Sydney in a telephone interview that the reason the horse's name did not appear in the credits was that "No one had ever heard of Towering Inferno. We felt the credit was due to the man who trained him, master of the horse Heath Harris."

Now Wincer feels differently. "So many people have asked me about this, and we've gotten so many hundreds of letters from moviegoers here in Australia," he said. "I wish we'd put him in."

PEOPLE

Richard Burton Buried In Small Swiss Town

Richard Burton was buried Thursday in Caligny, Switzerland, where he has lived for many years, at a private funeral service transmitted to journalists and Swiss villagers over loudspeakers. The Welsh stage and screen star died last Sunday at age 58. At a service in the 14th-century church of Caligny's village square for close relatives and friends, Burton's two brothers and three sisters sang Welsh hymns and his 26-year-old actress daughter Kate read a poem by the Welsh writer Dylan Thomas. His last wife, Sally Kay, placed a sealed envelope on his coffin just before it was lowered into the grave. Elizabeth Taylor, who married Burton twice, didn't attend the funeral or burial but says she'll attend a memorial service at her husband's birthplace at Porthcerry, Wales, tomorrow. Burton's brother, Graham Jenkins, said Taylor, called members of Burton's family from California saying she felt it would be inappropriate for her to attend his funeral because of possible embarrassment to his last wife.

Lord Gower, the British arts minister, Wednesday halted the export of three drawings worth nearly \$4 million to the Getty Museum in Malibu, California. An announcement from the Office of Arts and Libraries said the drawings by Raphael, Rembrandt and Rubens, judged by a panel of experts to be of "national importance" and should remain in Britain, if possible. British institutions now have up to four months to try to match the prices paid by the museum at last month's world record auction of drawings from the Duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth mansion. The drawings were among seven bought by the oil-rich Getty Museum for more than \$9 million at the July 3 sale. They are Raphael's drawing of St. Paul reading his garments, Rubens's drawing of a man drenching and Rembrandt's view of the Amsterdam River. Gower said he would now decide to match the Rubens's price and Dec. 7 for the other two.

The rock star Billy Joel, 35, and the model Christie Brinkley are engaged to be married, a spokeswoman for Christie announced. They have been dating for a year.

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2-1-2: 2 rooms, 52 sq.m., 720,000
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